Appendix 1C

Archaeological Resources Technical Report

Archaeological Inventory Report for the California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Project, Amador, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Solano Counties, California

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIC	Archaeological Information Center
APE	area of potential effects
B.P.	before present
CCIC	Central California Information Center
CCTS	Central California Taxonomic System
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CIM	California Institution for Men
CMF	California Medical Facility
EMT	Early-Middle Period Transition
FSP	Folsom State Prison
MCSP	Mule Creek State Prison
MLT	Middle/Late Transition
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
RJD	R. J. Donovan
SAC	California State Prison, Sacramento
SB 1022	Senate Bill 1022
SOL	California State Prison, Solano
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

Archaeological Inventory Report for the California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Project, Amador, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Solano Counties, California

Introduction

This archeological inventory report presents the results of a cultural resource study conducted at four potential Level II prison infill sites in Amador, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and Solano Counties. The purpose of the study was to determine whether any archaeological resources eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) exist within the footprints of the four sites (area of potential effects [APE]). As a result of the preliminary research described below, no considerable cultural resource concerns were identified in the APE.

Project Description

Senate Bill (SB) 1022, Section 14 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorizes the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to build up to three new 792-bed level II prison dormitory correctional facilities (proposed project). Pursuant to SB 1022, these potential infill facilities will be adjacent to one or more of seven existing institutions located in Solano, Sacramento, Amador, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Among these seven existing prisons, the two prisons in Solano County are directly adjacent to one another as are the two prisons in Sacramento County. Each pair of these adjacent prisons is to be considered as one site. As a result, there are five potentially feasible sites to construct new level II infill correctional facilities.

The following is a list of the seven existing CDCR prisons and locations currently under consideration for a level II infill addition pursuant to SB 1022. Exhibit 1 shows the location of all potential sites; Exhibits 2 through 17 more precisely depict each potential infill site and the conceptual layouts of the potential infill housing facilities at each of the following existing state prisons.

- California Institution for Men (CIM) Infill Site–14901 Central Avenue Chino, CA, 91710 (Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2).
- California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC)/Folsom State Prison (FSP) Infill Site–Prison Road, Represa (Folsom), CA, 95671 (potential infill site is situated between SAC and FSP) (Appendix A, Figures 3 and 4).
- California State Prison, Solano (SOL)/California Medical Facility (CMF) Infill Site–2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA, 95696 (SOL) and 1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA, 95686 (CMF) (potential infill site is situated between SOL and CMF) (Appendix A, Figures 5 and 6).
- Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site–4001 State Route 104, Ione, CA, 95640 (Appendix A, Figures 7 and 8).

- R. J. Donovan (RJD) Infill Site–South San Diego County, 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA. 92179.

These are the only sites that can be considered for construction of new level II correctional facilities under the enabling legislation. This report documents the effort to identify cultural resources at the CIM, SAC/FSP, SOL/CMF, and MCSP proposed facility locations. A previous cultural resources study was conducted for the RJD facility in 2008 (Melmed and Cleland 2008). Therefore, RJD is not addressed in this report.

Description of Proposed Project

The proposed project would involve the construction of a total of 2,376 infill dorm beds and associated accessory uses at three 792-bed level II facilities. Depending on the final configuration of the facilities, these facilities would be constructed adjacent to either two or three existing CDCR prisons. Construction of the proposed infill housing facilities is anticipated to begin in spring 2014, with an estimated completion date of spring 2016. A construction staging area and parking for construction workers would be provided on existing CDCR facility property at each respective site.

SB 1022 Potential Infill Sites

As noted above, the proposed project would involve the development of a total of three infill housing facilities that would be placed at any of the five potential sites within seven existing CDCR prison properties. Either three single (792-bed) housing facilities would be constructed at three potential infill prison sites, or CDCR would construct one single housing facility at one potential infill prison site and a double (1,584-bed) housing facility at a second potential infill prison site.

In general, the acreage requirement for a single infill housing facility would be approximately 35 acres, whereas a double infill housing facility would require approximately 55 acres. At certain sites, additional acreage may be needed for access, parking, and/or utility infrastructure. Due to space constraints, only the single facility infill option is being considered at the SOL/CMF and SAC/FSP infill sites. The other three prisons (RJD, CIM, and MCSP) will be evaluated for either a single or a double infill facility. Exhibits 8 and 9 illustrate the conceptual design of the infill housing facilities and accessory structures under both the single-facility and double-facility options. The following discussion describes in more detail each potential site identified in SB 1022.

California Institution for Men

CIM is in the central portion of the city of Chino in San Bernardino County, approximately 33 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles. At CIM, CDCR is considering a potential infill site located south of the existing CIM facility and immediately southeast of Reception Center Central. This site is currently used for agricultural purposes (row crops). Some relocation of existing utility lines may be required if an infill facility is built. The conceptual site plans for infill housing facilities at CIM under both the single-facility and double-facility options are shown in Exhibits 10 and 11, respectively.

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

SAC and FSP are in the northern portion of the city of Folsom in Sacramento County, approximately 20 miles northeast of Sacramento. The proposed site is situated on the east side of the prison grounds that is between the two prisons in an area currently occupied by an inmate labor staging

yard. This yard and other support buildings would need to be relocated to other areas of the combined prison grounds if this site is selected. The conceptual site plan for infill housing facilities at SAC/FSP is shown in Exhibit 12.

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

SOL and CMF are in the southern portion of the city of Vacaville in Solano County, approximately 40 miles northeast of San Francisco and approximately 30 miles southwest of Sacramento. The proposed site is immediately southeast of CMF and northeast of SOL. Portions of the site are currently occupied by an inmate labor yard that would be relocated within the combined prison grounds. The conceptual site plan for infill housing facilities at SOL/CMF is shown in Exhibit 13.

Mule Creek State Prison

MCSP is in the city of Ione, Amador County, approximately 33 miles southeast of downtown Sacramento. The majority of the proposed location of the infill facility is currently used as spray fields for treated wastewater generated at MCSP; the new facility would be situated on vacant land southeast of the existing prison. The conceptual site plans for infill housing facilities at MCSP under both the single-facility and double-facility options are shown in Exhibits 14 and 15, respectively.

Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that public agencies that finance or approve public or private projects assess the effects of the project on cultural resources. Cultural resources are defined as buildings, sites, structures, or objects, each of which may have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA requires that alternative plans or mitigation measures be considered if a project results in significant effects on important cultural resources. Only significant cultural resources, however, need to be addressed. Therefore, prior to the development of mitigation measures, the importance of cultural resources must be determined. The steps that are normally taken in a cultural resources investigation for CEQA compliance are as follows.

1. Identify cultural resources.
2. Evaluate the significance of resources.
3. Evaluate the effects of the project on all resources.
4. Develop and implement measures to mitigate the effects of the project only on significant resources.

CEQA requires that public or private projects financed or approved by public agencies be assessed to determine the effects of the projects on historical resources. CEQA uses the term “historical resources” to include buildings, sites, structures, objects, or districts, each of which may have historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, cultural, or scientific importance.

CEQA states that if implementation of a project results in significant effects on historical resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures must be considered; however, only significant historical resources need to be addressed (CCR 15064.5, 15126.4). Therefore, before impacts and mitigation measures can be identified, the significance of historical resources must be determined.

CEQA guidelines define three ways that a property may qualify as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA review:

- if the resource is listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR;
- if the resource is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant; or
- the lead agency determines the resource to be significant as supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, § 15064.5(a)).

Each of these ways of qualifying as an historical resource for the purpose of CEQA is related to the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR (PRC 5020.1(k), 5024.1, 5024.1(g)). A historical resource may be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR if it:

- is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are considered eligible for listing in the CRHR, and thus are significant historical resources for the purpose of CEQA (PRC § 5024.1(d)(1)).

Criteria for Determining Effects under California Law

According to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA rev. 1998 § 15064.5(b)). CEQA further states that a substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired. Actions that would materially impair the significance of a historic resource are any actions that would demolish or adversely alter those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR or in a local register or survey that meets the requirements of Sections 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code.

Cultural Context

Prehistoric Context

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison and Mule Creek State Prison

Because SAC/FSP and MCSP are in a similar region, they also share a similar prehistory. As a result, the following prehistoric context covers both the SAC/FSP and MCSP project areas.

Sacramento Valley

Although the Sacramento Valley may have been inhabited by humans as early as 10,000 years ago, the evidence for early human use likely is buried by deep alluvial sediments that accumulated rapidly during the late Holocene epoch. Although rare, archaeological remains of this early period have been identified in and around the Central Valley (Johnson 1967; Peak & Associates 1981; Treganza and Heizer 1953). Johnson (1967) presents evidence for some use of the Mokelumne River area, under what is now Camanche Reservoir, during the late Pleistocene epoch. Archaeologists working at Camanche Reservoir found a number of lithic cores and a flake that are associated with Pleistocene gravels. These archaeological remains have been grouped into what is called the Farmington Complex, which is characterized by core tools and large, reworked percussion flakes (Treganza and Heizer 1953). The economy of this early period generally is thought to be based on exploitation of large game. Later periods are better understood because of more abundant representation in the archaeological record.

The taxonomic framework of the Sacramento Valley has been described in terms of archaeological patterns (Moratto 2004). A pattern is a general mode of life characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. Fredrickson (1973) identified three general patterns of resource use for the period between 4500 B.P. and 200B.P.: the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns.

Windmiller Pattern (4500 B.P.–3000 B.P.)

The Windmiller Pattern shows evidence of a mixed economy of game procurement and use of wild plant foods. The archaeological record contains numerous projectile points with a wide range of faunal remains. Hunting was not limited to terrestrial animals, as is evidenced by fishing hooks and spears that have been found in association with the remains of sturgeon, salmon, and other fish. Plants also were used, as indicated by ground stone artifacts and clay balls that were used for boiling acorn mush. Settlement strategies during the Windmiller period reflect seasonal adaptations: habitation sites in the valley were occupied during the winter months, but populations moved into the foothills during the summer (Moratto 2004).

Berkeley Pattern (3500 B.P.–2500 B.P.)

The Windmiller Pattern ultimately changed to a more specialized adaptation labeled the Berkeley Pattern. A reduction in the number of manos and metates and an increase in mortars and pestles indicate a greater dependence on acorns. Although gathered resources gained importance during this period, the continued presence of projectile points and atlatls (spear-throwers) in the archaeological record indicates that hunting was still an important activity (Fredrickson 1973).

Augustine Pattern (1500 B.P.–200 B.P.)

The Berkeley Pattern was superseded by the Augustine Pattern. The Augustine Pattern reflects a change in subsistence and land use patterns to those of the ethnographically known people (Nisenan) of the historic era. This pattern exhibits a great elaboration of ceremonial and social organization, including the development of social stratification. Exchange became well developed, and an even more intensive emphasis was placed on the use of the acorn, as evidenced by the presence in the archaeological record of shaped mortars and pestles and numerous hopper mortars. Other notable elements of the artifact assemblage associated with the Augustine Pattern are flanged tubular smoking pipes, harpoons, clam shell disc beads, and an especially elaborate baked clay industry, which included figurines and pottery vessels (Cosumnes Brownware). The presence of small projectile point types, referred to as the Gunther Barbed series, suggests the use of the bow and arrow. Other traits associated with the Augustine Pattern include the introduction of preinterment burning of offerings in a grave pit during mortuary ritual, increased village sedentism, population growth, and an incipient monetary economy in which beads were used as a standard of exchange (Moratto 2004).

California State Prison, Solano and California Medical Facility

East Bay Area

This account of the San Francisco Bay Area's prehistory draws from Chapter 8, *Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area* (Milliken et al. 2007), which in turn is based, to a great extent, on Fredrickson and Moratto's synopsis of the San Francisco Bay region and the Central Valley (D. A. Fredrickson 1973, 1974a; Moratto 2004). Fredrickson used the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) as a point of departure for his model of California prehistory but moved beyond its cultural historical orientation and placed more emphasis on subsistence and settlement, regional interactions, and development and interplay arising from technological, economic, and ecological aspects (Milliken et al. 2007:101, 103).

Early Holocene (Lower Archaic), 10,000 B.P.–5500 B.P.

The Early Holocene is characterized by a mobile forager pattern throughout the Bay Area. Archaeobotanical remains from CCO-696 (a multi component site in Contra Costa County) suggest an economy focused on acorns and wild cucumbers (Wohlgemuth 1997). The earliest documented grave in west-central California, a tightly flexed burial dating to 5490 B.C., was discovered at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir site [CCO-637], east of Mount Diablo (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). The milling slab and hand stone, as well as a variety of large, wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points, are characteristic of this time (Milliken et al. 2007:114).

Early Period (Middle Archaic), 5500 B.P.–2500 B.P.

During the Middle Archaic, new ground stone technology and the first cut shell beads in mortuaries signaled sedentism, regional symbolic integration, and increased regional trade in the Bay Area. Rectangular *Haliotis* and *Olivella* shell beads, the markers of the Early Period bead horizon, continued in use at least until 2,800 years ago (Ingram 1998; Wallace and Lathrop 1975:19). *Olivella* rectangle beads with drilled perforations were discovered at the Los Vaqueros reservoir site in a burial that contained red ocher and exhibited preinterment burning (Rosenthal and Meyer 2000).

The mortar and pestle were first documented in the Bay Area shortly after6000 B.P..; pestles utilized with wooden mortars have been dated to 3800 B.C. at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir site (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997). Obsidian hydration analysis reveal a span of occupation at CA-SOL-69 spanning 4550–1500 B.P. (Wiberg 1992). The comparatively rich assemblage at CA-SOL-315 yielded obsidian hydration dates from 7950 to 1450 B.P., and the period of most intense site use (between 4600 and 1500 B.P.) has been defined as an expression of the Hultman Aspect of the Mendocino Pattern (Wiberg 1992).

Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic), 2500 B.P.–1600 B.P.

Although it is unclear when the "major disruption in symbolic integration systems" originated, it is clear in the record around1500 B.P.. and may have begun several hundred years earlier (Milliken et al. 2007:115). Bead Horizon M1 of the Middle Period (Upper Archaic, 200 B.C. to A.D. 430) brought more tiny *Olivella* saucer beads into the Bay Area, as well as new circular *Haliotis* ornaments. New bone tools, including barbless fish spears, elk femur spatula, tubes, and whistles, appeared for the first time during this period. Basketry awls (split cannon bones) with shouldered tips, indicating coiled basketry manufacture, appeared in the central and north Bay (Bennyhoff 1986:70; Bieling 1998:218). However, Early-Middle Period Transition (EMT) mortuaries around the Bay Area contained few accompaniments, and spire-lopped *Olivella* beads were more common than cut beads (Luby 2004). EMT sites in the Napa Valley contained rich black midden for the first time, new sites were occupied at Bodega Bay (Kennedy 2005), and cobble mortars and Excelsier leaf-shaped projectile points first appeared on the Santa Rosa Plain (Milliken et al. 2007:115).

Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic), 1600 B.P.–950 B.P.

Around 1600 B.P. the *Olivella* saucer bead trade network collapsed, and more than half of known M1 sites were abandoned, while the remaining sites saw a large increase in sea otter bones. Additionally, the Meganos extended burial mortuary pattern began to spread in the interior East Bay (Bennyhoff 1994a, 1994d). These changes co-occurred with the inception of a series of *Olivella* saddle bead horizons (M2a and 2b, M3, and M4) that marked central California bead trade until 1000 B.P. (Groza 2002).

Bead Horizon M2a is characterized by rough-edged full saddle *Olivella* beads with small perforations. Six of these beads, from sites in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, have been dated to 1550 B.P.(Groza 2002).

Bead Horizon M2b is marked by mixed *Olivella* saddle beads with tiny perforations that range in date from 1570–11400 B.P. The Meganos mortuary style continued to spread westward during this Horizon, which also saw the appearance of new items such as show blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* ornament forms, and mica ornaments (Elsasser 1978:39:Fig.3). The earliest evidence for inland manufacture of *Olivella* wall beads is found on the Santa Rosa Plain (Tamez 1978).

Bead Horizon M3,. 1400–1200 B.P., is considered to be the climax of Upper Middle Period stylistic refinement (Milliken et al. 2007:116). Burials from this horizon contained mostly small, delicate square saddle *Olivella* beads; however, *Olivella* saucer beads were also found in burial contexts (often in off-village single component cemeteries).

During Bead Horizon M4 (. 1200–950 B.P.), the *Olivella* saddle bead template is replaced by a variety of wide and tall bisymmetrical forms, and by the appearance of distinctive *Haliotis* ornament styles,

such as unperforated rectangles and horizontally perforated half ovals. Few mortuaries can be dated to this time period (Milliken et al. 2007:116).

Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent), 950 B.P.–450 B.P.

D. A. Fredrickson (1973) coined the term *Emergent* to describe this period, in recognition of the appearance of a new level of sedentism, status ascription, and ceremonial integration in lowland central California (Milliken et al. 2007:116). The Middle/Late Transition (MLT) bead horizon, previously thought to have occurred around 1700 B.P., is now largely believed to have occurred around 1000 B.P. During the MLT, burial objects became much more elaborate, and initial markers of the Augustine Pattern appeared in the form of multiperforated and bar-scored *Haliotis* ornaments, fully-shaped show mortars, and new *Olivella* bead types throughout the East Bay. Classic Augustine Pattern markers, which appeared in Bead Horizon L1 (after 750 B.P.), include the arrow, flanged pipe, *Olivella* callus cup bead, and banjo effigy ornament (Bennyhoff 1994c). The Stockton serrated series, the first arrow-sized projectile point in the Bay Area, also appeared after750 B.P.. The Stockton serrated series was a unique central California type (Bennyhoff 1994b:54; Hylkema 2002; Justice 2002:352).

Evidence for increased social stratification after 750 B.P. can be found in both obsidian production and mortuary evidence. Napa Valley obsidian manufacturing debris increased dramatically in the interior East Bay (Milliken et al. 2007:117). With burials, although the quantity of shell beads contained in burials decreased, the quality of burial items increased in high-status burials and cremations (D. A. Fredrickson 1994:62). This development may have reflected a new regional ceremonial system that was the precursor of the ethnographic Kuksu cult, a ceremonial system that unified the many language groups around the Bay Area during Bead Horizon L1 (D. A. Fredrickson 1974:66; Bennyhoff 1994b:70, 72).

Terminal Late Period: Protohistoric Ambiguities 450 B.P.–200 B.P.

Changes in artifact types and mortuary objects characterized 500 B.P.-350 B.P. The signature *Olivella* sequin and cup beads of the central California L1 Bead Horizon abruptly disappeared, and clamshell disk beads, markers of the L2 Bead Horizon, spread across the North Bay. However, until around 350 B.P., the only beads found in central Bay mortuaries were *Olivella* lipped and spire-lopped beads, and they occurred in far smaller numbers than the bead offerings of the L1 Horizon (Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993:392). The earliest date for clam disks south of the Carquinez Strait, obtained from a charcoal lens at CCO-309, is 330 B.P. (V. M. Fredrickson 1968). Additionally, simple corner-notched points replaced Stockton serrated points in the North Bay and began to appear in the central Bay (see Hylkema 2002; Jackson 1986, 1989; Jurmain 1983).

An upward cycle of regional integration was likely commencing around the time of Spanish settlement in the Bay Area. Such regional integration was a continuing characteristic of the Augustine Pattern, most likely brought to the Bay Area by Patwin speakers from Oregon, who introduced new tools (such as the bow) and traits (such as pre-interment grave pit burning) into central California. Perhaps the Augustine Pattern, with its inferred shared regional religious and ceremonial organization, was developed as a means of overcoming insularity, not in the core area of one language group, but in an area where many neighboring language groups were in contact (Milliken et al. 2007:118).

California Institution for Men

San Bernardino County

Occupation of the region appears to have begun approximately 9,000 B.P., based on dates derived from excavations at sites near Lake Perris (Perris Reservoir), located approximately 30 miles east-southeast of the project area, and in Diamond Valley Lake (Eastside Reservoir), approximately 40 miles southeast of the project area. The prehistoric development of the region appears to follow a chronology very similar to that proposed by Warren (2004) for the adjacent desert regions of southern California. Reports produced as a result of recent large-scale excavations at Lake Perris (O'Connell et al. 1974; Wilke 1974, 1976) and Diamond Valley Lake (Goldberg et al. 2001) provide extensive detail of the prehistory of the inland region. The recent large-scale excavations at Diamond Valley Lake support the validity of Warren's chronological sequence for this portion of inland southern California (Robinson 1998).

The chronology developed for the Diamond Valley Lake Project, based on radiocarbon dates and projectile point typology, is similar to that of Warren (2004) in the early phases of prehistory. The Diamond Valley Lake chronology began with the Paleo-Indian period dating from 12,000 to 9,500 B.P. The following three periods, the Early Archaic (9,500–7,000 B.P.), the Middle Archaic (7,000–4,000 B.P.), and the Late Archaic (4,000–1,500 B.P.) correlate with Warren's chronology, specifically the latter part of the Lake Mojave Period and the Pinto and Gypsum Periods. In most aspects, the Diamond Valley Lake sites appear to exhibit the same composition and changes over time as desert sites further inland.

During the latter centuries of prehistory in the region, local populations were increasingly affected by coastal influences. The Saratoga Springs Period (1,500–750 B.P.) began with the development of bow and arrow technology, perhaps derived from the inland deserts. The lifeways of this period were abruptly interrupted by the Medieval Warm period, a dramatic climatic shift that began around 1,060 B.P. Inland areas were largely abandoned, except where populations could concentrate around dependable water sources. The Medieval Warm period ended about 575 B.P., and population returned to the area during the Late Prehistoric Period (700–410 B.P.). The Protohistoric Period (410–180 B.P.) was the final period of prehistoric occupation. This period is marked by the appearance of ceramics and Cottonwood arrow points and the arrival of Europeans along the coast of California. During this period, Lake Cahuilla, located east of the San Jacinto Range, began to dry, and the large populations occupying its shores began moving westward into areas such as Anza-Borrego, Coyote Canyon, Upper Coachella Valley, Little San Bernardino Mountains, San Jacinto Valley, and San Jacinto Plains (Wilke 1976). Subsequently, Spanish exploration and establishment of the Mission system during the late 1700s marked the end of prehistoric life ways.

Ethnographic Context

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

Nisenan

The APE is in the territory of the Nisenan, or Southern Maidu. Nisenan territory comprised the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American Rivers and the lower drainages of the Feather River. The Nisenan, together with the Maidu and Konkow, their northern neighbors, form the Maiduan language family of the Penutian linguistic stock (Shipley 1978). Kroeber (1976) noted three dialects:

Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan. Others made finer distinctions (Shipley 1978).

The smallest social and political unit was the family. A leader represented each extended family. A headman called these family leaders to council. The headman served as an advisor to a village. The headman of the dominant village in a cluster of villages (tribelet[1]) had the authority to call upon the surrounding villages in social and political situations. The duties of the headman were to advise his people, call and direct special festivities, arbitrate disputes, act as an official host, and call the family leaders to council. The position of headman was usually hereditary, but the position could be chosen. A woman could serve in this position if a suitable male relative was not available (Wilson and Towne 1978).

Nisenan settlement locations depended primarily on elevation, exposure, and proximity to water and other resources. Permanent villages usually were located on low rises along major watercourses. Village size ranged from 3 houses to up to 40 or 50. Houses were domed structures covered with earth and tule or grass and measured 10 to 15 feet in diameter. Brush shelters were used in the summer and at temporary camps during food-gathering rounds. Larger villages often had semisubterranean dance houses, which were covered in earth and tule or brush and had a central smokehole at the top and an entrance that faced east. Another common village structure was a granary, which was used for storing acorns (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan occupied permanent settlements from which specific task groups set out to harvest the seasonal bounty of flora and fauna that the rich valley environment provided. The Valley Nisenan economy involved riverine resources, in contrast to the Hill Nisenan, whose resource base consisted primarily of acorn and game procurement. The only domestic plant was native tobacco (*Nicotiana* sp.), but many wild species were closely husbanded. The acorn crop from the blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*) and black oaks (*Q. kelloggii*) was managed so carefully that it served as the equivalent of agriculture and could be stored against winter shortfalls in resource abundance. Deer, rabbit, and salmon were the chief sources of animal protein in the aboriginal diet, but many other insect and animal species were taken when available.

Religion played an important role in Nisenan life. All natural objects were thought to be endowed with supernatural powers (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan had no extensive contact with Euroamericans until between 1828 and 1836, when intensive fur trapping by the Hudson's Bay Company occurred in the region. In 1833, an epidemic (possibly malaria) killed up to 75% of the Nisenan population. The establishment of Sutter's Fort in Nisenan territory in 1839 became the focal point of settlers' and miners' incursions into the entire territory (especially after the 1848 gold discovery). The population reduction resulting from the epidemic left the Nisenan unable to opposethe overwhelming number of miners and settlers. Many of the few survivors became wage laborers in mines and on ranches and their language and culture greatly diminished. Today the Nisenan community in the Sacramento area is very active in tribal and local issues.

[1] Kroeber (1932:258–259) developed the term tribelet to describe what appears to have been the prevailing form of Native American political organization in central California from approximately the late eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries. A tribelet is small in size, on the order of 100–300 people, with a discrete territory.

Mule Creek State Prison

Eastern Miwok

The following is largely adapted from a descriptive summary of the Eastern Miwok, compiled by R. Levy (1978). The Eastern Miwok are composed of the Bay, Plains, and Sierra Miwok. The Bay Miwok occupied the eastern portions of what is now Contra Costa County, from Mount Diablo northeast into the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. The Plains Miwok inhabited the lower reaches of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes Rivers and the banks of the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Freeport. The Sierra Miwok inhabited the foothills and higher mountains of the Sierra Nevada. Culturally, the Bay Miwok were probably more similar to the Plains Miwok than to the Sierra Miwok.

The primary political unit was the tribelet. Composed of several semisedentary settlements and numerous seasonally occupied camps, the tribelet represented an independent, sovereign nation that defined and defended a territory. Lineages were also of political significance, consisting of localized groups named for a specific geographic locality, usually a permanent settlement. However, the names and numbers of such lineage settlements remain largely unknown, due in large part to the depopulation or relocation of the Miwok during the eighteenth century.

The basic subsistence strategy of the Eastern Miwok was mobile hunting and gathering. This was motivated by seasonal variations in resource availability, which forced the Miwok to exploit resources outside the immediate vicinity of their permanent settlements. Lacking any substantive cultivation technology or animal domestication, Miwok sustenance relied heavily on the gathering of wild plant foods and hunting varieties of mammals. Of the vegetal resources gathered, the numerous varieties of acorns were highly valued and harvested widely. Nuts such as buckeye, sugar pine, and Sierra pine were collected and stored to augment any unexpected poor acorn harvest. Seeds, roots, and various green plants served to round out the bulk of the vegetal resources exploited by the Miwok.

The Miwok hunted, trapped, and fished for numerous varieties and combinations of resources throughout the mountain regions, foothills, and plains. Because the Miwok tended to live in geographically distinct regions, each group placed higher premiums on more locally obtainable resources. Some of the more prized game animals hunted by the Sierra groups included bear species; Foothill groups hunted deer and elk; and the Plains groups exploited antelope and elk. In addition to larger game animals, the eastern Miwok hunted and trapped smaller mammals, rodents, and birds and waterfowl to supplement their diet. Salmon was successfully fished by the Plains Miwok and trout by the Sierra people. Some geographic crossover for resource procurement is likely to have occurred, with groups occasionally hunting in neighboring territories.

Miwok technology included bone, stone, antler, wood, and textile tools. Hunting was accomplished with the use of the bow and arrow, in addition to traps and snares. Basketry items included seed beaters; cradles; sifters; rackets used in ball games; and baskets for storage, winnowing, parching, and carrying burdens. Other textiles included mats and cordage. Tule balsas were constructed for navigation on rivers.

With the arrival of trappers, gold miners, and settlers to California, the Miwok suffered exposure to new varieties of introduced diseases they had previously not experienced. Although this early contact with settlers had a destructive impact on the Miwok population, relationships with settlers varied. Although some hostilities occurred between the Sierra Miwok and miners, some of the Plains Miwok became involved in agricultural operations then coming into existence on the large land

grants. After California was annexed by the United States, some of the Miwok were displaced to Central Valley locations, yet many remained on the rancherias established in the Sierra Nevada foothills. During the final decades of the nineteenth century and early years of the twentieth century, the Miwok living on the foothill rancherias adapted to a new lifestyle. Subsistence through hunting and gathering was now augmented by seasonal wage labor on ranches and farms. As the reliance upon a cash income increased, traditional subsistence practices suffered. In spite of hardships, persons of Miwok descent still survive and maintain strong communities and action-oriented organizations.

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

Patwin

The project area for SOL/CMF is in the apparent historic territory of the Patwin (Johnson 1978:350, Kroeber 1976:Plate 34). *Patwin* is a collective Euroamerican referent for the speakers of one of the three languages in the Wintuan group, a part of the Penutian language family. One translation for the word is "people." Several politically autonomous tribelets in the southwestern part of the Sacramento Valley are known to have used the word in reference to their respective individual groups (Powers 1877). The approximate maximum extent of Patwin territory in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was from the town of Princeton in Colusa County south to Suisun Bay, and from the Sacramento River west across the eastern slope of the Coast Range (Johnson 1978).

The evidence for the chronology of the initial establishment and subsequent development of Patwin territory is equivocal. Glottochronological estimates for the internal divergence of Wintuan languages suggests a California entry for Wintuan speakers at least 2,500 years ago (Levy 1979:22), although present archaeological data do not seem to support this timeframe (Moratto 1984:557). It appears more probable that the Wintuan entry into California occurred approximately between A.D. 1 and A.D. 500 (Moratto 1984:562). Glottochronological and other linguistic evidence suggests that the Patwin were in the lower Sacramento Valley by approximately A.D. 700 (Bennyhoff 1977; Whistler 1977, 1980) and that they began to move onto the eastern slope of the Coast Range after approximately A.D. 1000 (Moratto 1984:571).

The character of the culture that developed in the Patwin region is known from ethnographic and historic sources that date from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. The majority of these sources date to the latter end of this range because the intense proselytization of the Patwin by the Missions San Francisco de Asís, San Jose de Guadalupe, and San Francisco Solano de Sonoma in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, in combination with the malaria epidemic of 1833 and the smallpox epidemic of 1837, led to an apparent rapid decline in Patwin population and the abandonment, particularly in the south, of significant portions of former Patwin territory (Johnson 1978:351–352). Most of the actual ethnographic data from native Patwin informants dates to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and actually postdates the cultural upheaval of the earlier period. It is unclear how well the available data represent Patwin culture prior to European contact.

The tribelet was the broadest apparent unit of political organization among the Patwin. The territory typically includes a permanent principal settlement or village and a number of subordinate villages that may or may not have been permanently occupied. Principal Patwin villages with dance houses appear to have been the residences of tribelet head chiefs (Kroeber 1932:259). Each

subordinate village in a Patwin tribelet also had a chief (Johnson 1978:354). The position appears to have been hereditary but, in the absence of an heir, village elders could choose a chief. The chief was the primary trustee of the village's natural resources. The chief appears to have been responsible for the reification of the village's ownership of particular resources and for decisions about resource utilization. Despite the apparent weight of a village chief's authority, the foundation for that authority was always the consensus of the households in the village.

The Patwin economy was principally based on the utilization of natural resources from the riverine corridor, the wetlands, and the grasslands of the lower Sacramento Valley, and from the open woodlands on the eastern foothills of the Coast Ranges (Johnson 1978; Kroeber 1976, 1932). The family was the basic subsistence unit within the tribelet that engaged in the exploitation of this resource mosaic (Johnson 1978:354). Tribelets with territory primarily on the floor of the Sacramento Valley were more reliant on riverine and wetland resources. Fish, shellfish, and waterfowl were important sources of protein in the diet of these groups (Johnson 1978:355; Kroeber 1932:277–280). Salmon, sturgeon, perch, chub, sucker, pike, trout, and steelhead were variously caught with nets, weirs, lines and fishhooks, and harpoons. Mussels were taken from the gravels along the Sacramento River stream channel. Geese, ducks, and mudhens were taken with the use of decoys and various types of nets. Tribelets with territory on the western margin of the Sacramento Valley were less reliant on riverine and wetland animal resources and more reliant on terrestrial game (Kroeber 1932:294–295). Deer, tule elk, antelope, bear, mountain lion, fox, and wolf were variously driven, caught with nets, or shot.

The majority of the plant resources that were important factors in the Patwin diet came from the grasslands of the lower Sacramento Valley and the woodlands of the Coast Range foothills(Johnson 1978:355; Kroeber 1932:275–276, 295–296). Acorns were a staple amongst all of the Patwin tribelets. Two types of valley oak acorns and a variety of hill and mountain oak were the primary sources of this foodstuff. As in many other native California cultures, the acorns were pulverized into meal and leached with water in a sand basin. The processed meal was then used to make a gruel or bread. A number of seed plants were important secondary food sources. These plants included sunflower, wild oat, alfilaria, clover, and bunchgrass (Johnson 1978:355). The seeds from these plants were typically parched or dried and then ground into meal for consumption. Manzanita and juniper berries were also typically dried and ground. Blackberries, elderberries, and wild grapes could be eaten raw, dried and ground into meal, or boiled. On the western margin of the Patwin culture area, sugar pine and foothill pine nuts were roasted and eaten whole (Kroeber 1932:296).

California Institution for Men

Luiseño/Juaneño

The project area lies in an area traditionally occupied by the Tongva Indians, (called Gabrielino Indians after the establishment of Mission San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771) (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1976), but may also have been occupied by the Luiseño/Juaneño people as a result of population shifts over time (Kroeber 1976; Vane 2000). Both are considered Shoshonean peoples, and their languages are similar to one another, belonging to the Cupan group of the Takic family of languages, part of the larger Uto-Aztecan language stock. The adjacent Cupeño, Cahuilla, and Serrano, located to the east of the project area, spoke other Cupan group languages. The Diegueño (the 'Ipai and Tipai dialects of the Kumeyaay) to the south, spoke an entirely different language (Hokan family), suggesting that the Shoshonean groups were probably relatively recent entrants to the coastal area from the north and east of their ethnographically known territory (Luomala 1978;

Bean and Shipek 1978). The names "Gabrielino," "Luiseño," and "Juaneño" are Hispanic terms given to those natives in the early days of Spanish colonization. Though the Luiseño and Juaneño are associated with two different coastal missions, at San Luis Rey and San Juan Capistrano, respectively, few linguistic and cultural distinctions are documented between these two groups prior to their associations with the missions (Bean and Shipek 1978; Kroeber 1976). In general, the subsistence patterns, languages, and cultures of the Gabrielino and Luiseño/Juaneño are very similar. However, compared to the Luiseño/Juaneño, fairly little is known about the Gabrielino due the quick decimation of the population after European contact (Bean and Smith 1978).

Of note to the proposed project, Kroeber documented the ethnographic place name "Pasino" in the near vicinity of the project area (Kroeber 1976: Plate 57). However, beyond Kroeber's small-scale map on which the place is depicted and his lack of additional information, it is difficult to identify the precise location of the place. Due to the similarities of the Shoshonean peoples who occupied the project area vicinity at the time of European contact, the ethnographic discussion below presents a generalized picture of the Gabrielino and Luiseño/Juaneño peoples.

At the time of prolonged contact in the late 1700s, the Luiseño/Juaneño population may have been as large as 10,000 (White 1963). Population estimates for the Gabrielino during this period are scant, though Kroeber (1976) believed that upwards of 5,000 Gabrielino were present immediately prior to Spanish contact. Initial contacts with Europeans, however, quickly led to the deterioration of traditional life ways. This process began with the introduction of diseases to which the natives had no immunity, resulting in severe population reductions. The introduction of Christianity into their culture also represented a substantial change in the native social fabric. While natives affiliated with the missions were encouraged to maintain their own settlements and subsistence practices, agriculture was introduced, including the raising of certain European grain staples, including wheat, oats, and barley.

When the missions were secularized in 1834 by the Mexican government, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from the ranchos maintained their traditional lifestyles longer. After California became a part of the United States, homesteading increased, and many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering were fenced for ranches and farms. Federal Indian reservations were established in the 1870s to offset this encroachment, but instead it forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary lifestyle based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to reservations.

Historical Context

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

Sacramento Valley

Exploration and Early Settlement

Perhaps the first European to see the Central Valley was Pedro Fages, who led an expedition from Monterey in 1772. Significant Spanish exploration of the interior of central California did not begin until 1806, in an effort to locate new mission (Hoover et al. 1990). A party led by Gabriel Moraga traveled north from Mission San Juan Bautista through the San Joaquin Valley, along the Kings and Kern Rivers, to the Sierra Nevada foothills. Moraga led another expedition from San Jose in 1808 that eventually reached the American River just below Auburn. One of the first Euroamericans to

travel through the Sacramento Valley, Jedediah Strong Smith is believed to have reached the American River in 1827. The river was not named until 1837, when Spanish governor Juan Bautista Alvarado called it the Rio de los Americanos. During the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s, trappers from the Hudson's Bay Company trapped along the courses of the Central Valley's rivers.

John Sutter, a native of Switzerland escaping debtor's prison, arrived in California in 1839. He received his Mexican citizenship and the title to a land grant at the confluence of the Sacramento and American Rivers in 1841. He called the land grant New Helvetia and by 1844 had completed the construction of a fort on the site. Sutter's Fort became a trading post and center for Euroamerican activities in the vicinity.

Sutter was not the first person to obtain a land grant in the area. In 1833, J. B. R. Cooper was granted a parcel on the American River east of what would become Sacramento. Cooper did not develop the property and renounced the grant in 1835. John Sinclair, a Scotsman, settled on the property immediately east of New Helvetia in 1841. That land, Rancho del Paso, was granted to Eliab Grimes in 1844. Rancho de los Americanos was granted to William A. Leidesdorff in 1844 and covered 35,500 acres on the south side of the American River, east of New Helvetia. Leidesdorff died 4 years later, and Captain Joseph L. Folsom purchased the rancho (Beck and Haase 1974; Hoover et al. 1990).

The Rancho de San Juan was located north of the American River, across from Rancho de los Americanos. It originally was granted to Joel P. Dedmond, an American carpenter in 1844. Dedmond failed to improve the property and transferred the grant to John Sinclair in August 1845. In 1849, Sinclair deeded the property to Hiram Grimes (nephew of Eliab), and the rancho remained unused, repeatedly being sold for overdue taxes. In 1873, the real estate firm of Cox and Clarke took over the property and later subdivided it.

Discovery of Gold

In 1847, John Sutter opened a sawmill in the foothills. The mill was to be operated by John Marshall. During the construction of the mill's tailrace in 1848, Marshall discovered gold. Despite efforts to keep the find quiet, word spread and the Gold Rush was on. The resulting influx of miners caused the nonnative population of California to grow exponentially. In 1848, 14,000 nonnatives inhabited California; by the end of 1849, the nonnative population was close to 100,000. By late 1852, that number had more than doubled to 220,000. The town of Coloma was established on the site of Marshall's discovery (Hoover et al. 1990).

Transportation

Jedediah Strong Smith made his first overland journey to California in 1826. In 1827, he opened the Sacramento Trail. The first trail into the Folsom area was the Coloma Road, laid out by John Sutter in 1847 and 1848 from Sutter's Fort to Coloma. In time, the Coloma Road branched to Mormon Island and Negro Hill. In 1849, the Coloma Road became the route of California's first stage line, established by James E. Birch. During its short existence in the area (April to July 1860), the Pony Express paralleled the Coloma Road. After 1860, mail was delivered as far as Folsom by railroad (Hoover et al. 1990).

Ferries were established for river crossings and to improve access to the northern mines. Sinclair's Ferry (also known as the Upper Ferry) on the American River at Brighton and the Lower Ferry 2 miles downstream were established in 1849. Ferries along the American River at Condemned Bar,

Beal's Bar, Rattlesnake Bar, Whiskey Bar, Oregon Bar, and Salmon Falls were established that same year. Turner's Ferry (at the Lower Ferry location), the Norris Ferry (at what is now 29th Street in Sacramento), and Muldrow's Ferry (0.5 mile downstream from Sinclair's Ferry) were added in 1850 (Dames & Moore 1995).

The Sacramento and American Rivers provided convenient arteries to move goods and people around central California. Transportation on the Sacramento River as far as the mouth of the American River was reliable until siltation related to mining debris caused problems in the Delta region. However, transportation along the American River was seasonal. In winter, steamers could reach as far as 12 miles upstream from the mouth of the river, depending on rainfall totals. During the dry summers, ships could navigate only to Brighton. Increases in debris from hydraulic mining made navigation progressively less feasible, and in 1860 the American River was no longer considered a navigable waterway. Sacramento became the supply center for mining and settlers in the foothills because it was the farthest point upstream that was accessible to ocean-going vessels.

Cityhood

As miners flooded into the Central Valley, Sutter's Fort became a major trading post, and Sutter began to lose control of and interest in his empire. Unable to adapt to the changing atmosphere, and to avoid creditors, Sutter transferred title of his land to his son and retired to Hock Farm.

Some time before, the elder Sutter had laid out a road that led from the fort to a point on the Sacramento River below the mouth of the American River. It was here that ships had brought supplies. Sutter intended to use that area, the Embarcadero, as a port, and nothing more. As miners continued to flood the area, businesses catered to their needs by establishing stores and trading posts near the Embarcadero, the first point of arrival for many miners.

In 1848, John A. Sutter, Jr., hired Captain William H. Warner and Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman (later General Sherman of Civil War fame) to survey the Embarcadero and Sutter's other lands for a site for the city of Sacramento. By January 1849, two log cabins had been constructed. Frame buildings were constructed shortly thereafter, and by April 1849, 30 buildings stood in the settlement at the Embarcadero. By June, there were more than 100 buildings. Most of the development was localized in an area bounded by Front, 3rd, H, and N Streets. This area remained the business center of Sacramento for decades. The city was named after the river on which it was located and became a hub for mining activities throughout the Gold Country. Sacramento was incorporated as a city in 1850, and it became California's capital city in 1854.

Folsom State Prison

Prior to 1874, California's only state prison was located in San Quentin. Constructed in 1854, the prison quickly became insufficient for maintaining the increasing number of prisoners. In 1856, Governor J. Neeley Johnson proposed a second state prison. Two years later, State Senator James Anderson introduced a bill authorizing the board of state prison directors to consider eligible sites for the location of the new prison. That same year, the legislature and governor approved the proposed bill, which included Folsom as the proposed site for the new prison, ideal for its location adjacent to an abundance of natural resources, including native granite and the American River (Brown: 1978:12; Fratis 1993:1–6).

Initial construction of FSP began in 1874 when architect R.C. Ball and contractor Michael Miles won with a bid of $149,392 for ground leveling and construction of a road from the town of Folsom to the

prison site. Political wrangling among legislators and special interest groups ensued shortly after construction began. The outcome of the brief hiatus resulted in the removal of Ball and Miles and brought onto the project A. A. Bennett, a prominent Sacramento architect. Bennett designed many of Sacramento's most distinguished buildings and worked collaboratively on notable buildings, including the state capitol (Brown 1978:12; Fratis 1993:13–15).

Buildings constructed between 1878 and 1883, including Cell Block 5/Officer and Guard Building, the Custody building, and Watchtower 13, are associated with former State Architect A. A. Bennett. Bennett is noted for his work on buildings at San Quentin State Prison and the state capitol building in Sacramento. The first two cell blocks, A and B, were among the initial undertakings at FSP. The two rectangular-shaped longhouses sat parallel on a hillside overlooking the American River and consisted of 328 cells with walls of native granite, sheet iron, and mortar. Bennett and his crew constructed a granite enclosure and a single roof for the two structures shortly before completing construction in the spring of 1880. The building is known today as Cell Block #5. Additional nineteenth-century FSP buildings and structures were constructed in 1882 and included the Officer and Guard Building (originally the Administration Building), the Custody Building, and the original dam and powerhouse. With the powerhouse, FSP became the first prison in the nation to operate on electric power. Construction of the prison perimeter wall began in 1887 (Benham Group 1992:1–4; Bookspan 1991:117; Brown 2008:12–21).

FSP opened its gates in 1880 with a maximum occupancy capacity of 700 inmates. In July of that year, the new prison received its first prisoners as the state transferred 44 San Quentin State Prison inmates by boat and train to the new facility (Brown 1978:12; Fratis 1993:15, 42). FSP initiated construction of the first prison post office in 1895 (Brown 2008:20–21; Dreyfuss & Blackford 1979:205, 525, 533; Fratis 1993:25–27).

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

Solano County

The history of Solano County can be divided into two general periods: the early history of the region, dominated by Spanish and Mexican influence, and more recent history, beginning with statehood and continuing to the present day. Unless otherwise noted, the following description of the project vicinity's early history is based on William Self Associates (2005), and the description of its recent history is based on Jones & Stokes (2006).

Exploration and Early Settlement

Because of its distance from San Francisco Bay, the project vicinity was of minor importance during the Spanish and Mexican Periods. The earliest overland exploration of the Bay Area was completed in 1772 by the Fages-Crespi Expedition (Fages 1911). This expedition traveled up the east side of the Bay from what is now Milpitas, north through present-day Pinole, and then turned east and passed along the south side of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. In 1776, the Anza-Font Expedition followed a similar route. The plants, animals, and watercourses were described in detail in expedition journals, which describe a land covered "with grasses and stream beds overgrown with alders and cottonwood, laurels, roses and other shrubs."

In 1775, the Ayala Expedition traveled up the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta in search of suitable locations on which to establish missions. Missions were established in San Francisco (1776), the southeast Bay (1797), and numerous other locations in California, but the project vicinity was

largely removed from the influence of the missions. However, this period brought about the "missionization" of the local native peoples and, consequently, disease and decimation of the Native American populations in the area. Many punitive and exploratory expeditions were made into the project vicinity by the Spanish, both to convert those who had not been Christianized and to pursue runaway mission neophytes.

In the 1840s, Mexico took over rule of California from Spain, and the mission system was abandoned. Mission lands were divided, and land grants or ranchos were established. These lands were used predominantly for cattle grazing and the raising of livestock. In Solano County, Rancho Suisun was the first of six Mexican land grants that were established in the area. The land, consisting of 17,754 acres west of the present day city of Fairfield, was granted to a Suisun chief named Sem-Yeto, later baptized as Francisco Solano, in 1845 (Hoover et al. 1990:463).

The Suscol Rancho in western Solano County and eastern Napa County included land that would become Vallejo, Benicia, Cordelia, and Green Valley. The Suscol Rancho was granted originally to General Mariano G. Vallejo, but squatters laid claim to the rancho. Because General Vallejo never occupied the rancho, his claim was eventually invalidated.

Five confirmed Mexican land grants were established in Solano County. One of these, Rancho los Putos, consisted of 18,000 acres and included Lagoon Valley, Vaca Valley, and Vacaville. The grant was confirmed to Juan Felipe Pena and Juan Manuel Vaca in the 1840s.

Deterioration of relations between the United States and Mexico resulted in the Mexican War, ending with the relinquishment of California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The formation of the new state of California and the onset of the American Period were to bring rapid change to the region. The California Gold Rush of 1848 brought an increase in population to the region, and the focus of land use changed from ranching to agriculture in order to feed the swelling population of miners in the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Economic Development

The primary economic endeavor in the region during the Rancho period was the hide and tallow trade. Large herds of cattle were raised and slaughtered for their hides, which were traded for goods and services. Each hide was worth one dollar in trade and was referred to as a "California dollar." The hides were shipped to New England and used in the shoe and boot industry. Tallow was derived from the fat and used to make candles and soap. Because this was prior to the Gold Rush, there was little value to the meat, and therefore dead carcasses littered fields and ports.

In the late 1840s and 1850s, former gold seekers and pioneers began settling Solano County, where they raised livestock and cultivated fruit orchards, vineyards, wheat, barley, and oats. Produce and livestock were transported overland by wagons to docks located at the numerous sloughs throughout the county where they were shipped to market.

As a result of this trade, general economic development, and the arrival of the railroad, 12 townships were established in Solano County between 1850 and 1871. While the largest towns were located adjacent to San Pablo and Suisun Bays, small towns were situated at the ends of sloughs and channels that primarily ran through the eastern portion of the county. It was during the late 1850s that the fruit industry around Vacaville became established. In order to provide access to water transportation, Ansel W. Putnam and John Dolan, local nursery owners, along with William and Simpson Thomas, constructed a road from Pleasants Valley to Suisun City. Later known as the

Pleasants Valley Road, the route served the orchards of Pleasant, Vaca, and Laguna Valleys, and prompted additional growth in the fruit industry.

The construction of two rail networks further spawned economic growth in the region. In 1868, the completion of the California Pacific Railroad through Solano County allowed the shipment of goods to east coast markets, significantly bolstering economic development, agricultural production, and population growth. In 1913, the Oakland, Antioch, and Eastern Railway, a high-speed electric interurban railway, opened its 93-mile route from San Francisco to Sacramento, through largely unpopulated parts of Solano County. This route was purchased in 1928 by the Sacramento Northern Railway. However, the rise in popularity of the automobile and the economic difficulties caused by the Great Depression contributed to the end of passenger service in 1940. The route was abandoned in 1987. This abandoned route is located immediately east of the project area.

Currently, Solano County's most prevalent economic activities continue to be agriculture and ranching. Solano County farmers grow a wide variety of vegetables, fruits, and nuts, with walnuts being the most recent crop to have gained in economic importance. The county is one of the top five California producers of corn, lamb, sheep, and Sudan grass hay.

California Institution for Men

San Bernardino County

Spanish missionaries settled the San Bernardino Valley in the early nineteenth century and colonized local native populations. During the period of time when the chain of Spanish missions prospered, their livestock holdings increased and became vulnerable to theft. The Spaniards responded by planning inland missions that could provide additional security and establish a presence beyond the coast. By 1806, a formal expedition to find potential locations was launched in the San Bernardino Valley and, on May 10, 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz established a religious site, or *capilla*, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). The valley received its name from this site, which Father Dumetz dedicated to the Italian San Bernardino de Siena in 1810 in honor of the saint's feast day, traditionally celebrated on May 10 (City of San Bernardino 2010).

By 1821, mail was being carried between Sonora and California on the Cocomaricopa Trail, which passed through the San Bernardino Valley (Smith et al. 2008). Although San Bernardino never had a resident priest, it did expand, and several adobe buildings were constructed by the Franciscans between 1830 and 1834. The missionaries ran Rancho San Bernardino, which functioned as a cattle ranch and adjunct to Mission San Gabriel Arcángel until 1834 when the missions were closed by order of the Mexican governor of California.

In 1841, following the secularization of the missions, Antonio María Lugo was granted a portion of the former Mission San Gabriel Arcángel lands, named Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. The land encompassed the modern cities of Chino and Chino Hills. Two years later, Lugo's son-in-law, American-born and naturalized Mexican Colonel Isaac Williams, purchased the land. Williams's home was the site of a short siege and skirmish in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. The incident occurred as a result of Williams hosting a small group of United States soldiers attempting to evade Mexican troops. One Mexican soldier died during the skirmish, and Williams and the troops eventually surrendered to the Mexicans, commanded by Cervol Varela, Diego Sepulveda, Ramon

Carillo, and Williams's brother-in-law, José del Carmen Lugo (Brown and Boyd 1922; Ingersoll 1904).

In addition to Rancho Santa Ana del Chino, in 1842, Antonio María Lugo was granted the lands of Rancho San Bernardino, along with three of his sons, José del Carmen Lugo, José Maria Lugo, and Vicente Lugo, and his friend Diego Sepulveda. Slover Mountain, also known as El Cerrito Solo, was the natural landmark used for establishing the boundaries of the land grant in the San Bernardino Valley (Ingersoll 1904). Sepulveda's adobe at Yucaipa remains as the oldest home in San Bernardino County.

A small band of New Mexicans settled nearby at Politana during the same period, in 1842. Their presence was intended to help forestall attacks by Native Americans, and members of the group eventually established La Placita and Agua Mansa along the Santa Ana River. Their cemetery at Agua Mansa remains as the oldest cemetery in the county.

In the 1850s, Mormon pioneers, under the aegis of Brigham Young, arrived in the San Bernardino Valley in 1851 and purchased 35,000 acres of Rancho San Bernardino. However, the missionaries were recalled to Salt Lake City by Brigham Young in 1857, leaving behind schools, roads, and a local government. After the departure of the Mormon missionaries, Dr. Benjamin Barton bought Rancho San Bernardino, which became the property of San Bernardino County in 1925 (Mission Tour n.d.).

San Bernardino County was established in 1953. While the southwestern part of the county remained primarily an agricultural and logging area throughout the nineteenth century, some commercial interest was sparked by the Holcomb Valley Gold Rush from 1861 to 1862. Citrus trees were introduced to San Bernardino County in 1857 by Anson Van Leuven, who purchased several orange trees from the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel and planted them near the *asistencia*. The citrus industry grew dramatically within the next century and became San Bernardino County's most important agricultural product. Commercial interests were also served by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which arrived in Colton in 1875, and the California Southern Railroad, which arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 (Ingersoll 1904; Brown and Boyd 1922; Myra L. Frank and Associates and Offenhauser/Mekeel Architects 1996).

By 1910, the citrus and railroad industries dominated the local economy and included growing, packing, and shipping fruit products. Other industries in the San Bernardino area included cattle ranching, sugar beet cultivation, and viticulture and enology. Residential and commercial development in the county mirrored the post-World War I residential and industrial activity of Southern California generally during the boom years of the 1920s. The county acquired a large military presence during World War II with the establishment of San Bernardino Air Material Command, later renamed Norton Air Force Base, on the outskirts of San Bernardino (Smith et al. 2008). Since World War II, industrial, commercial, and residential investment and development have markedly increased in the region. Improved transportation networks have helped the county and its residents increasingly tie themselves into the economies of the Los Angeles Basin and Southern California as a whole.

Chino

The city of Chino is on land formerly encompassed by the Rancho del Santa Ana del Chino, in southwest San Bernardino County. By 1881, the Rancho was sold to Richard Gird, who also purchased additional lands adjacent to the Rancho; the combined lands totaled 47,000 acres. Gird invested heavily in livestock, and within several years the land sustained approximately 6,000 head

of cattle and 800 horses. Among the cattle breeds were Holsteins that gave birth to the area's dairy industry. Gird subdivided his land in 1887, setting apart a 1-mile square tract for the establishment of a future city (Brown and Boyd 1922; Ingersoll 1904).

Ever an entrepreneur, Gird attempted to develop iron and steel manufacturing facilities in the area. Though this venture was unsuccessful, his experimentation with sugar beet production and dairy farming spawned the establishment of these two industries. In 1891, the Chino Beet Sugar Factory began production of sugar beets, providing a large number of employment opportunities for local residents. Cattlemen Vail and Bates established a dairy and creamery in 1895, taking advantage of the nearby large grazing pastures and readily-available beet pulp (Brown and Boyd 1922).

Along with other areas throughout San Bernardino County and neighboring Riverside County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Chino area saw large investment in the citrus, grape, and other agricultural industries. However, during this period, dairy farming became increasingly integral to Chino's economy and identity. Incorporated in 1910, the city of Chino experienced great changes in its industries during the initial half of the twentieth century. Although the sugar beet industry migrated to Oxnard during WWI, Chino's economy continued to expand and diversify with the rise of walnut farming, canning, and other local industries (Galvin and Associates 2004).

After World War II, as with other nearby communities, Chino became increasingly linked in its infrastructure, culture, and economy to Los Angeles. The comparatively lower property and home prices have attracted workers from Los Angeles, and recent housing and commercial development has greatly expanded. Slowly, the Chino Valley's hallmark dairy and equestrian communities have given to increasing suburban development.

California Institute for Men

The project area is located within the outer perimeter of the CIM. The third correctional institution in California, built to reduce the overcrowded San Quentin and Folsom State Prisons, this facility was dedicated in June 1941. CIM was the first major minimum security prison in the United States. CIM was unique in that its only security fencing was a small barbed-wire livestock fence. The fencing was principally intended for avoiding the passage of dairy cows through the facility's living areas. Later, CIM began accepting inmates with increased security requirements, and additional fencing was constructed to reflect this change. Currently, approximately 2,000 minimum security inmates are housed at the facility (California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation 2013).

Methods and Results

The cultural resources inventory for the proposed project consisted of records searches and reviews of published cultural resources literature, consultation with Native Americans, and a pedestrian survey of the project areas.

Records Searches and Literature Review

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

On January 24, 2013, staff members of the North Central Information Center (NCIC) in Sacramento, California, part of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), conducted a cultural resources records search for the SAC/FSP project area. Records of previously conducted cultural resource investigations and previously recorded cultural resources were consulted for the project area and a 0.25-mile radius around each location. The records search also included a review of the NRHP (1988 and computer listings 1966 through 2008), CRHR (2008 and up), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (1992), Caltrans Bridge Inventory (2009), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties data file for Sacramento County (2012). Historic maps, including GLO survey plat map 1865, 1887–1888 Sacramento Sheet, and 1954 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Folsom Quadrangle, were also examined as part of the records search.

According to the records search, one cultural resources study included a small portion of the project area. Four other studies were conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. The records search revealed that the project area is located within the Historic American River Placer Mining District (P-34-335). No elements of the district appear to be within the project area. Two cultural resources were recorded within 0.25-mile of the project area. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been recorded in the project area. Of the two previously recorded resources, one is prehistoric and one is historic in nature. Tables 1 and 2 display the results of the records search.

Table 1. Previous Area-Specific Studies in the SAC/FSP Project Vicinity

Study #	Year	Author	Title	In Project Area
1837	1997	Waechter, S.	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Natoma Pipeline Expansion, Folsom Dam to the City of Folsom Water Treatment Plant	No
1843	1982	Offerman, J.	A Cultural Resources Study at Folsom Prison	Yes
4509	1991	Maniery, M.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the American River Bridge Crossing Project	No
6967	2004	Bell, D.	Area of Potential Effects and Archaeological Survey, Geotechnical Explorations, Folsom Dam Bridge Project	No
7009	2005	D. Douglas and R. McClintock	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Folsom Dam Bridge	No

Table 2. Previously-Recorded Historical Resources in the SAC/FSP Project Vicinity

P Number	Recorded By	Year	Description	In Project Area
34-0335	Maniery, M.	1992	Mining District	Yes
34-1440	D. Davey and R. McClintock	2005	Bedrock mortars	No
34-1463	D. Davey and R. McClintock	2005	Folsom Dam Construction Bypass	No

Mule Creek State Prison

On January 24, 2013, staff members of the NCIC in Sacramento, California, part of CHRIS, conducted a cultural resources records search for the MCSP project area. Records of previously conducted cultural resource investigations and previously recorded cultural resources were consulted for the project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. The records search also included a review of the NRHP (1988 and computer listings 1966 through 2008), CRHR (2008 and up), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (1992), Caltrans Bridge Inventory (2009), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties data file for Amador County (2012). Historic maps, including the 1962 USGS 7.5' Ione and Irish Hill Quadrangles, were also examined as part of the records search.

According to the records search, the project area was previously studied as part of a cultural resources study conducted in 1984 (Decater 1984). Five other studies were conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. Eight cultural resources were recorded within 0.25-mile of the project area. Of the eight previously recorded resources, one is prehistoric, five are historic in nature, and two are multi-component sites. One of the historic era sites, P-03-0918 encompasses a large area that includes the project area and is described as an interconnected mining operation complete with dams, ditches, retaining walls, ponds, and tailings. According to the site record, P-03-0918 is associated with the historic Muletown Mining District. None of the recorded features associated with the site are located within the project area. No other resources are located within

the project area boundaries. No prehistoric archaeological resources have been recorded in the project area. Tables 3 and 4 display the results of the records search.

Table 3. Previous Area-Specific Studies in the MCSP Project Vicinity

Study #	Year	Author	Title	In Project Area
5039	2002	Napton and Greathouse	CDF Project Review Report For Archaeological and Historical Resources: Archaeological Investigations on the CDF Academy/Preston School of Industry Lease Land Four-Wheel Drive Course	No
5229	1984	Decater, E.	Archaeological Survey of Alternative Sites for the Proposed Prison complex at Ione	Yes
5864	2003	Napton and Greathouse	CDF Project Review Report For Archaeological and Historical Resources Archaeological Investigations on the CDF Academy at Ione: Mule Creek Prison Lease Land	No
10500	2010	Napton and Greathouse	Supplemental Archaeological And Historical Resources Investigations of the Cal Fire Academy at Ione and Mule Creek Lease Land, Amador County, California	No
11000	2012	Napton and Greathouse	Archaeological And Historical Resources Investigations of the Transfer of Jurisdiction Cal Fire Academy/Preston School of Industry Land Exchange, Amador County, California	No

Table 4. Previously-Recorded Historical Resources in the MCSP Project Vicinity

P Number	Recorded By	Year	Description	In Project Area
03-0808	Napton et al.	2002	Rock-lined ditch	No
03-0810	Napton et al.	2002	Prospect pit and bedrock milling feature	No
03-0813	Napton, et al.	2002	Metal pitcher	No
03-0918	Decater, E. et al.	1984	Privies/dams/mines	Yes
03-0919	Decater, E. et al.	1984	Mine tailings and Lithic Scatter	No
03-1034	Napton et al.	2003	Bedrock milling feature	No
03-1774	Napton and Greathouse	2010	Mines/quarries/tailings	No
03-1823	Napton and Greathouse	2012	Structural remains/Preston School of Industry	No

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

On February 25, 2013, staff members of the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) in Sacramento, California, part of CHRIS, conducted a cultural resources records search for the SOL/CMF project area. Records of previously conducted cultural resource investigations and previously recorded cultural resources were consulted for the project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the project area. The records search also included a review of the NRHP (1988 and computer listings 1966 through 2008), CRHR (2008 and up), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (1992), Caltrans Bridge Inventory (2009), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties data file for the City of Vacaville (2012). Historic maps including the 1908 USGS Vacaville Quadrangle, the 1941 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tactical Map–Vacaville Quadrangle Grid Zone "G," the 1946 Thomas Brothers Map of Solano County, the 1857 Rancho Los Putos plat map, and the 1859 GLO plat map (T6N, R1W) were also examined as part of the records search.

According to the records search, a portion of the project area was previously part of a cultural resources study conducted in 2005 (Bowen and Siskin 2005). Two other studies were conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. No cultural resources have been recorded in the project area. One previously recorded cultural resource (P-48-0392) is located adjacent to the project area. P-48-0392 is described as highly disturbed historic era refuse scatter. Tables 5 and 6 display the results of the records search.

Table 5. Previous Area-Specific Studies in the SOL/CMF Project Vicinity

Study #	Year	Author	Title	In Project Area
32047	2005	Bowen and Siskin	Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Archaeological Survey Report, Jepson Parkway Project, Caltrans District 4, Solano County	Yes
06288	1983	Gerike, C.	An Archaeological Study for the Vacaville Medical Facility Addition Project, Vacaville, Solano County, California	No
24452	2001	Kelly and Allen	Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Patch Community Park, Vacaville, Solano County, California	No

Table 6. Previously-Recorded Historical Resources in the SOL/CMF Project Vicinity

P Number	Recorded By	Year	Description	In Project Area
48-392	Gerike, C.	1983	Historic era refuse scatter	No

California Institution for Men

On January 22, 2013, a staff member of the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (AIC) in Redlands, California, part of CHRIS, conducted a cultural resources records search for the CIM. The search was conducted for all areas within 0.25 mile of the maximum limits of the project area. Records of previously conducted cultural resource investigations and previously recorded cultural resources were consulted for the project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the project area The records search also included a review of the NRHP (1988 and computer listings

1966 through 2008), CRHR (2008 and up), California Inventory of Historic Resources (1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (1996), *California Points of Historical Interest* listing (1992), Caltrans Bridge Inventory (2009), and the Directory of Properties in the Historic Properties data file for the City of Chino (2012). Historic maps, including the 1994 USGS Corona Quadrangle, the 1941 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tactical Map–Vacaville Quadrangle Grid Zone "G," the 1946 Thomas Brothers Map of Solano County, the 1932 Blackburn Map, and the 1883 GLO plat map were also examined as part of the records search.

According to the records search, four area-specific surveys have been conducted for areas within the records search area, though none included any portion of the project area. The earliest of these dates to 1976, while the remaining were all reported in 2006. According to the records search, no historical resources have been previously recorded within the project area, but a historic transmission tower (P-36-013596) has been recorded approximately 300 feet south-southwest of the project area (Table 2). Tables 7 and 8 display the results of the records search.

Table 7. Previous Area-Specific Studies in the CIM Project Vicinity

Study #	Year	Author	Title	In Project Area
1060441	1976	Hearn, Joseph E.	Archaeological-Historical Resources of Property Located at the Northeast Corner of Central and Merrill	No
1065327	2006	Pierson, Larry J.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Chaffey College, Chino Campus Project	No
1065704	2006	Bonner, Wayne H., and Marnie Aislin-Kay	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0057-03 (Chino Soquel Tower), 15188 Vista del Rio, Chino, San Bernardino County, California	No
1065705	2006	Crawford, Kathleen	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate ES-0057-03 (Chino Soquel Tower), 15188 Vista del Rio, Chino, San Bernardino County, California	No

Table 8. Previously-Recorded Historical Resources in the CIM Project Vicinity

P Number	Recorded By	Year	Description	In Project Area
36-013596	Crawford, K.	2006	Historic – Transmission Tower	No

Native American Consultation

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

On January 16, 2013, ICF International faxed a project description and maps to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The purpose of the fax was to request a search of the NAHC's sacred lands file and to request a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC responded by fax with sacred lands search results and contacts for Sacramento County on January 24, 2013.

The sacred lands file searches did not have record of Native American resources in the APE. The NAHC also provided a list of 11 individuals to contact for additional information regarding cultural resources. As of February 25, 2013, no concerns or information regarding potential cultural resources have been received. Correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

Mule Creek State Prison

On January 16, 2013, ICF International faxed a project description and maps to the NAHC. The purpose of the fax was to request a search of the NAHC's sacred lands file and to request a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC responded by fax with sacred lands search results and contacts for Amador County on February 20, 2013. The sacred lands file searches did not have record of Native American resources in the APE. The NAHC also provided a list of 14 individuals to contact for additional information regarding cultural resources. As of February 25, 2013, no concerns or information regarding potential cultural resources have been received. Correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

On January 16, 2013, ICF International faxed a project description and maps to the NAHC. The purpose of the fax was to request a search of the NAHC's sacred lands file and to request a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC responded by fax with sacred lands search results and contacts for Solano County on January 24, 2013. The sacred lands file searches did not have record of Native American resources in the APE. The NAHC also provided a list of seven individuals to contact for additional information regarding cultural resources. As of February 25, 2013, no concerns or information regarding potential cultural resources have been received. Correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

California Institution for Men

On January 16, 2013, ICF International faxed a project description and maps to the NAHC. The purpose of the fax was to request a search of the NAHC's sacred lands file and to request a list of Native American contacts for the project area. The NAHC responded by fax with sacred lands search results and contacts for San Bernardino County on January 20, 2013. The sacred lands file searches indicated the presence of a Native American resource in the project vicinity. No description or location of the resource was given. The NAHC also provided a list of 10 individuals to contact for additional information regarding cultural resources. As of February 25, 2013, no concerns or information regarding potential cultural resources have been received. Correspondence is provided in Appendix B.

Fieldwork

California State Prison, Sacramento/Folsom State Prison

On January 31, 2013, ICF International archaeologists Christiaan Havelaar and Tina Sovari conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area. Survey transects no wider than 15 meters were walked to ensure maximum coverage in a timely manner. Visibility was generally poor due to dense, low lying grasses. Areas with poor visibility were subjected to boot scrapes every 10 meters in order to more closely inspect the ground surface. All cut and eroded banks were closely

inspected for cultural materials. No resources associated with the mining district were found to be located within the project area. No cultural resources were located as a result of the survey effort.

Mule Creek State Prison

On February 4, 2013, ICF International archaeologists Christiaan Havelaar and Tina Sovari conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area. Survey transects no wider than 15 meters were walked to ensure maximum coverage in a timely manner. Visibility was excellent throughout the project area due to recent disking. Rock outcrops were closely inspected for mortars, and all cut and eroded banks were closely inspected for cultural materials. A particular effort was made to relocate the features listed for P-03-918, but none were found to be located within the project area boundaries. No cultural resources were located as a result of the survey effort.

California State Prison, Solano/California Medical Facility

On February 11, 2013, ICF International archaeologists Christiaan Havelaar and Tina Sovari conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area. Survey transects no wider than 15 meters were walked to ensure maximum coverage in a timely manner. Ground visibility was moderate. Signs of ground disturbance due to grading were apparent. Areas with poor visibility were subjected to boot scrapes every 10 meters in order to more closely inspect the ground surface. All cut and eroded banks were closely inspected for cultural materials. No cultural resources were located as a result of the survey effort.

California Institution for Men

On January 30, 2013, ICF International archaeologist Robin Hoffman conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area. Survey transects no wider than 15 meters were walked to ensure maximum coverage in a timely manner. Ground visibility ranged from good to moderate with several areas of relatively poor visibility. Areas with poor visibility were subjected to boot scrapes every 10 meters in order to more closely inspect the ground surface. All cut and eroded banks were closely inspected for cultural materials. No cultural resources were located as a result of the survey effort.

Conclusions

No archaeological resources were located within the project areas. However, there is always the possibility that archaeological deposits may be unearthed during project construction. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or human bone, are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and, if necessary, develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with CDCR and other appropriate agencies. If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project construction, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (Public Resources Code § 5097).

If human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the county coroner has been informed and has

determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required and, if the remains are of Native American origin:

1. the descendants of the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or
2. the NAHC is unable to identify a descendant or the descendant fails to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the commission.

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (§ 8100), and disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (§ 7052). Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the California NAHC.

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Appendix A

Figures

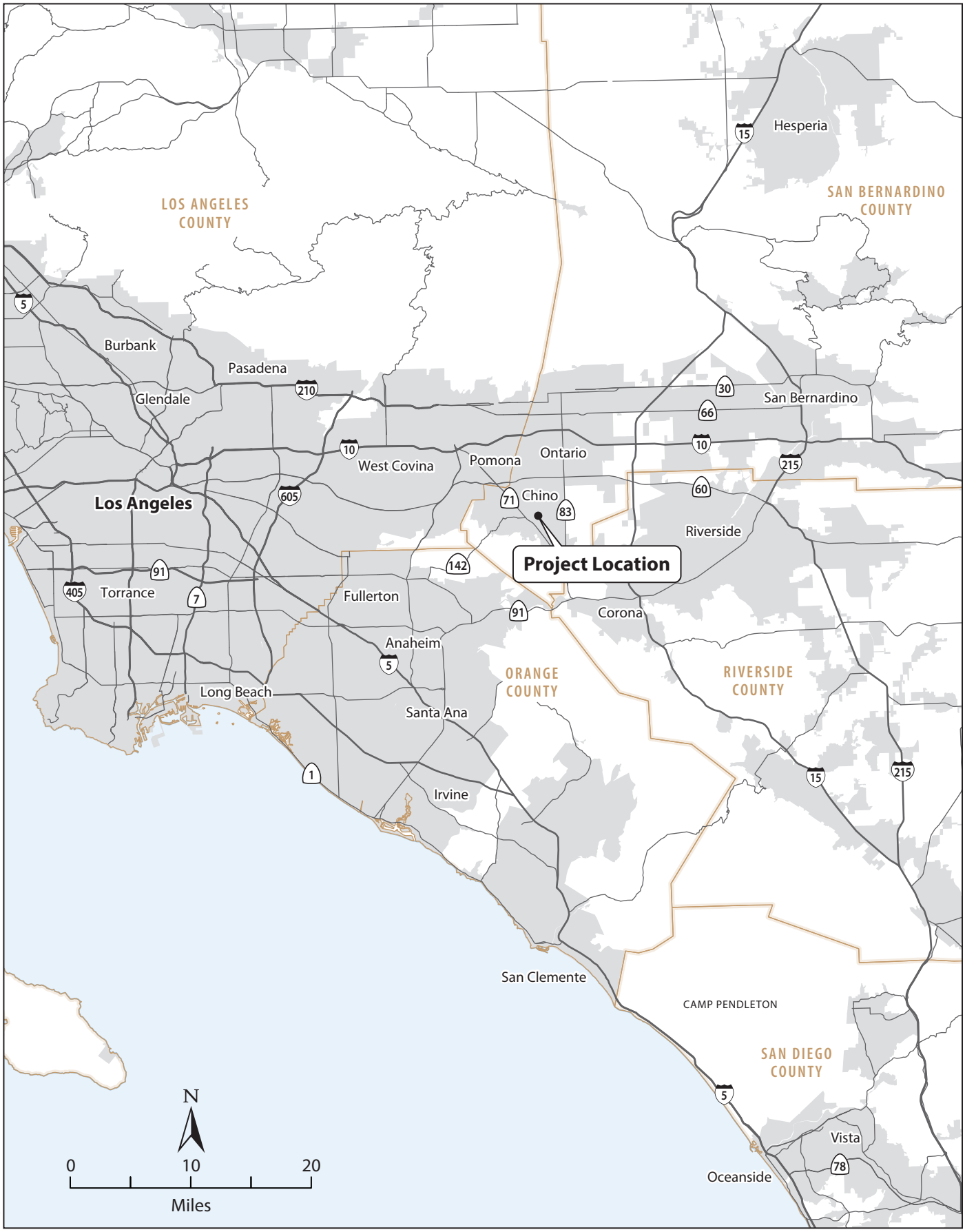

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Figure 1
CIM Project Vicinity

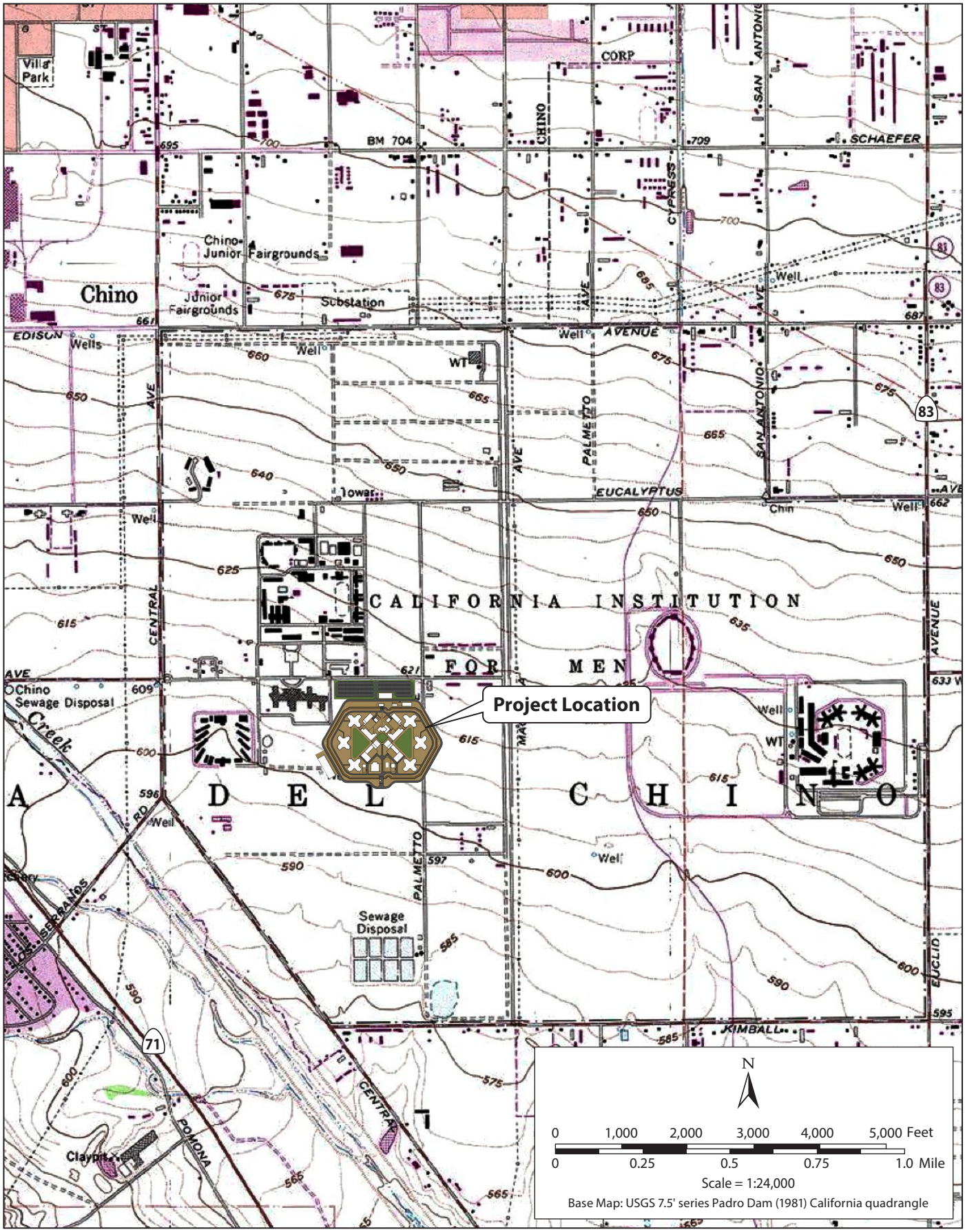

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Figure 2
CIM Project Location

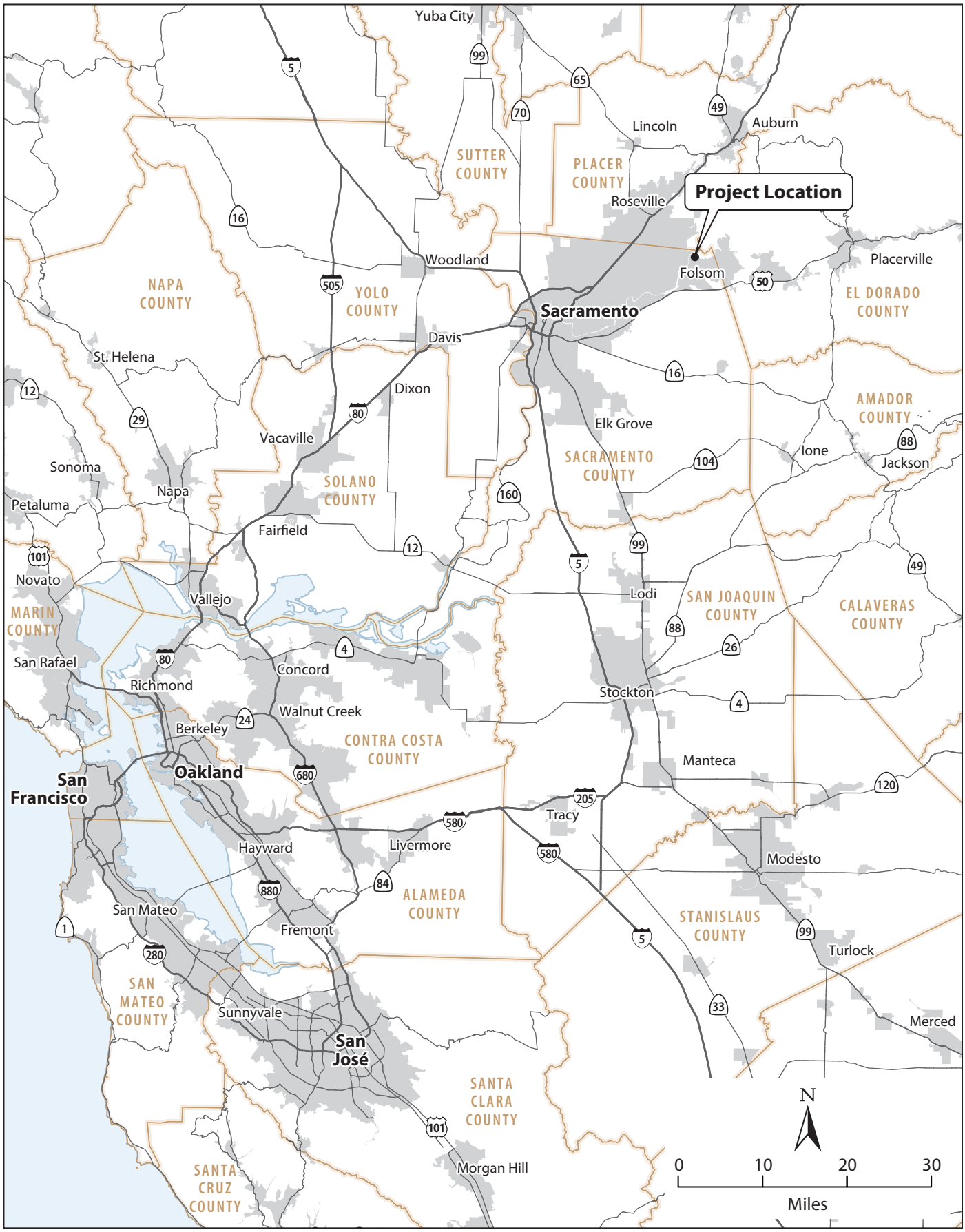

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Figure 3
SAC/FSP Project Vicinity

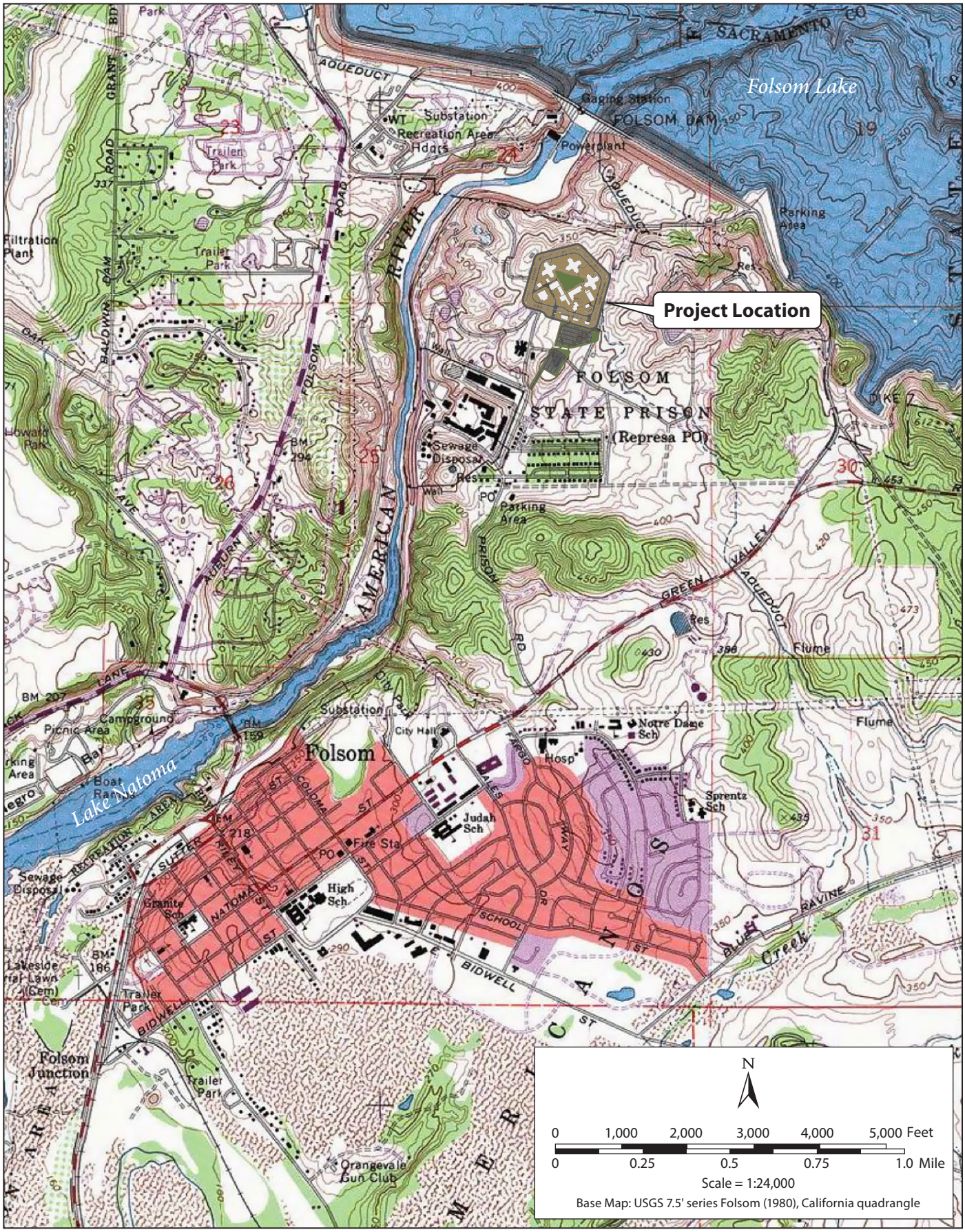

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Figure 4
SAC/FSP Project Location

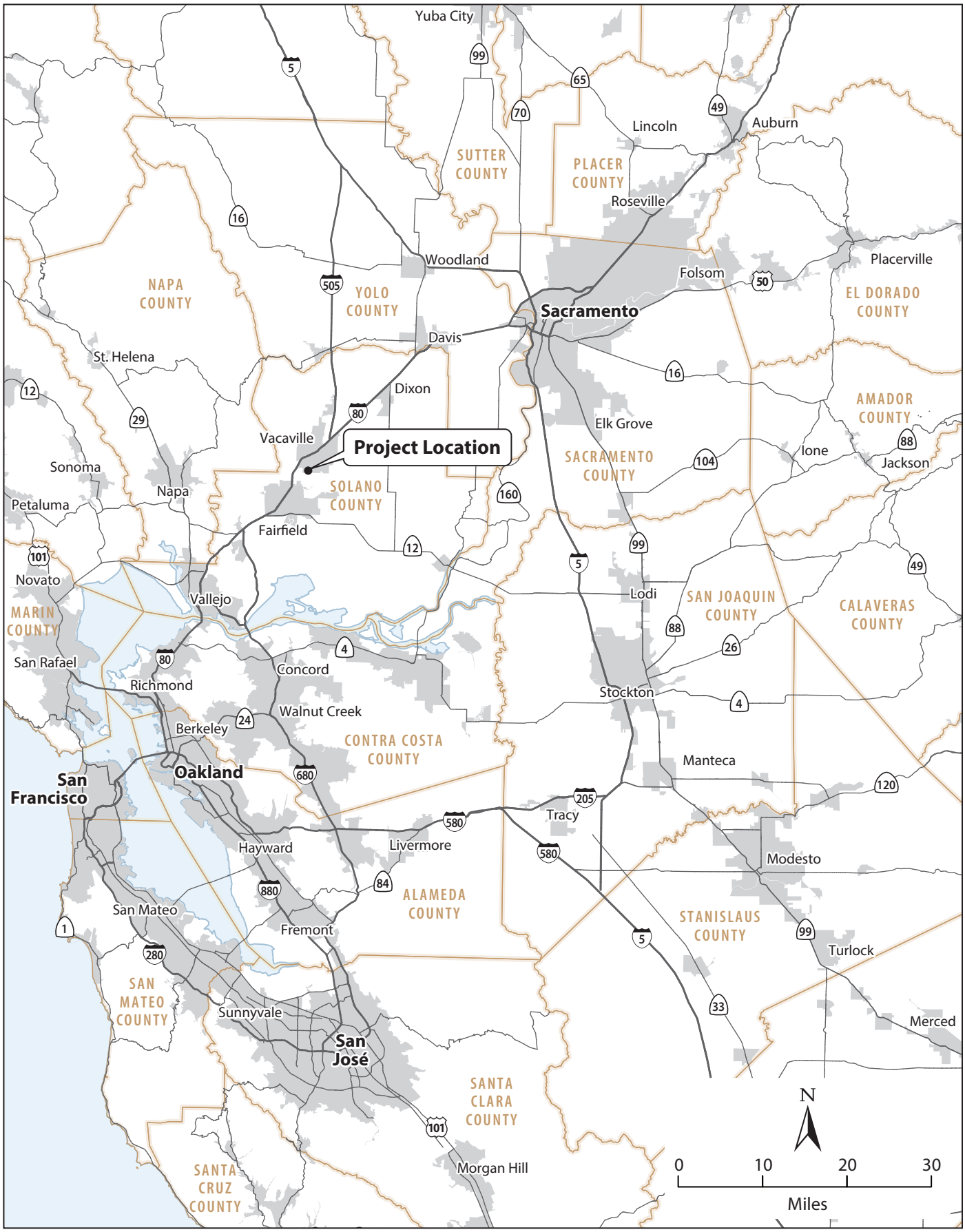

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Figure 5
SOL/CMF Project Vicinity

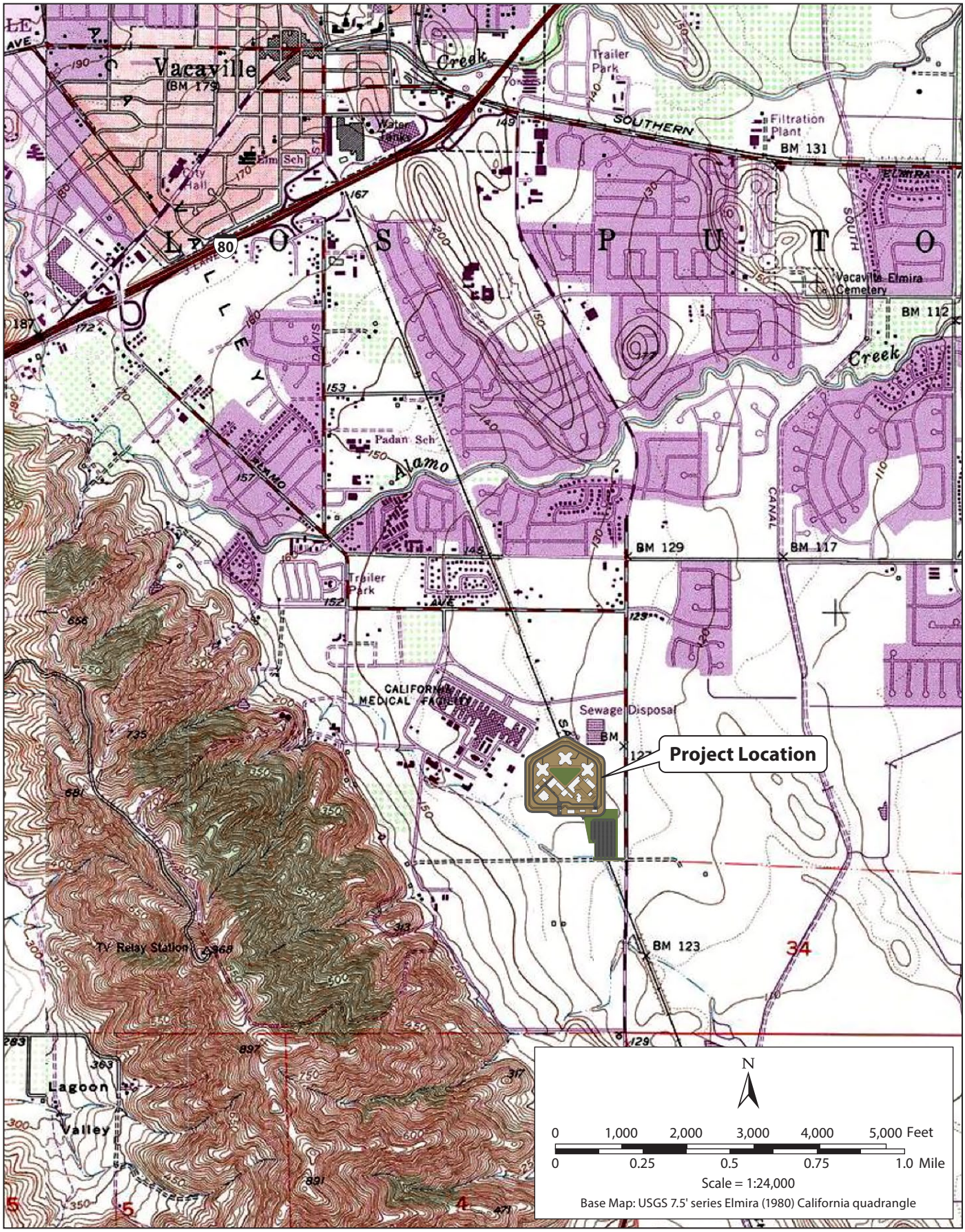

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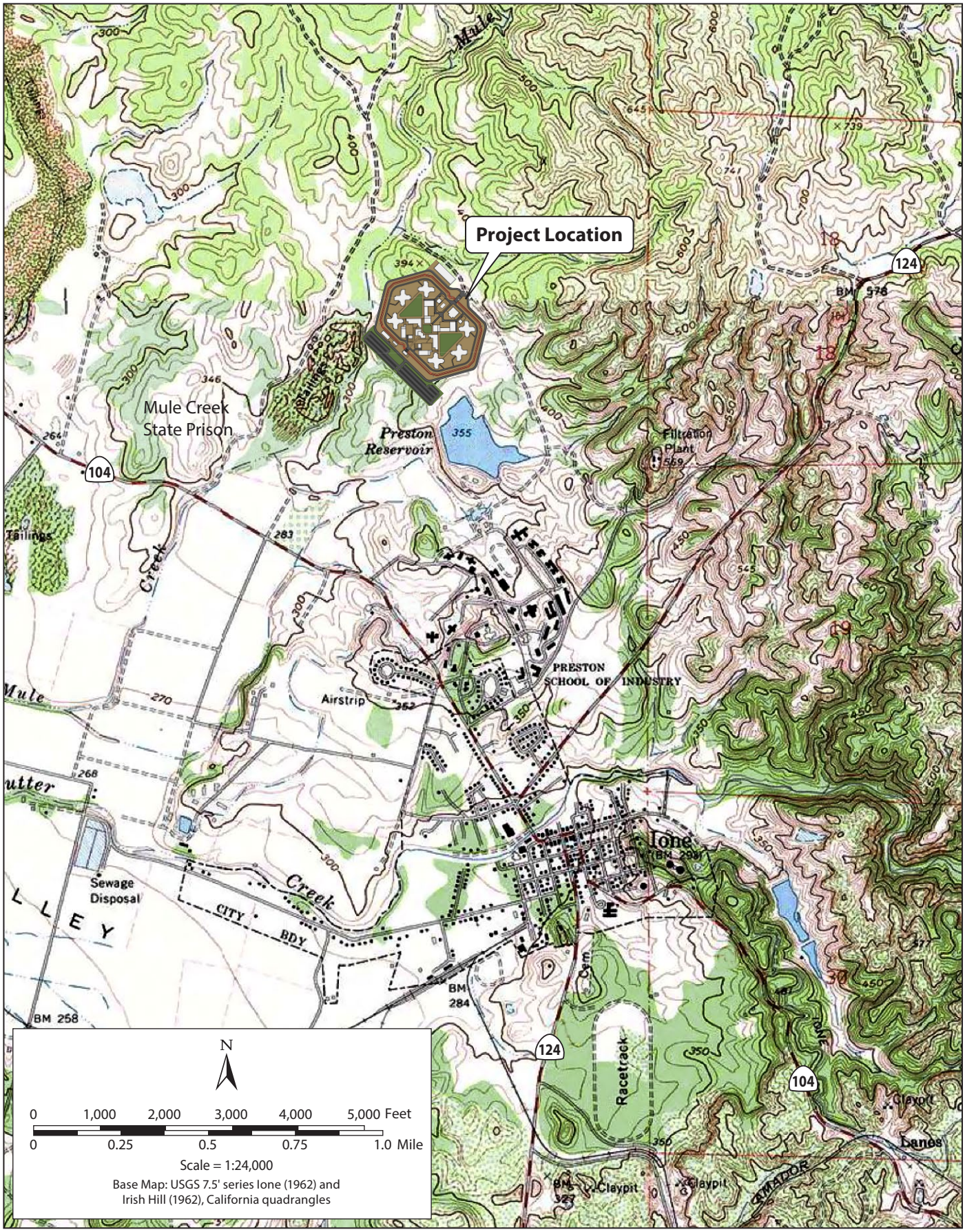
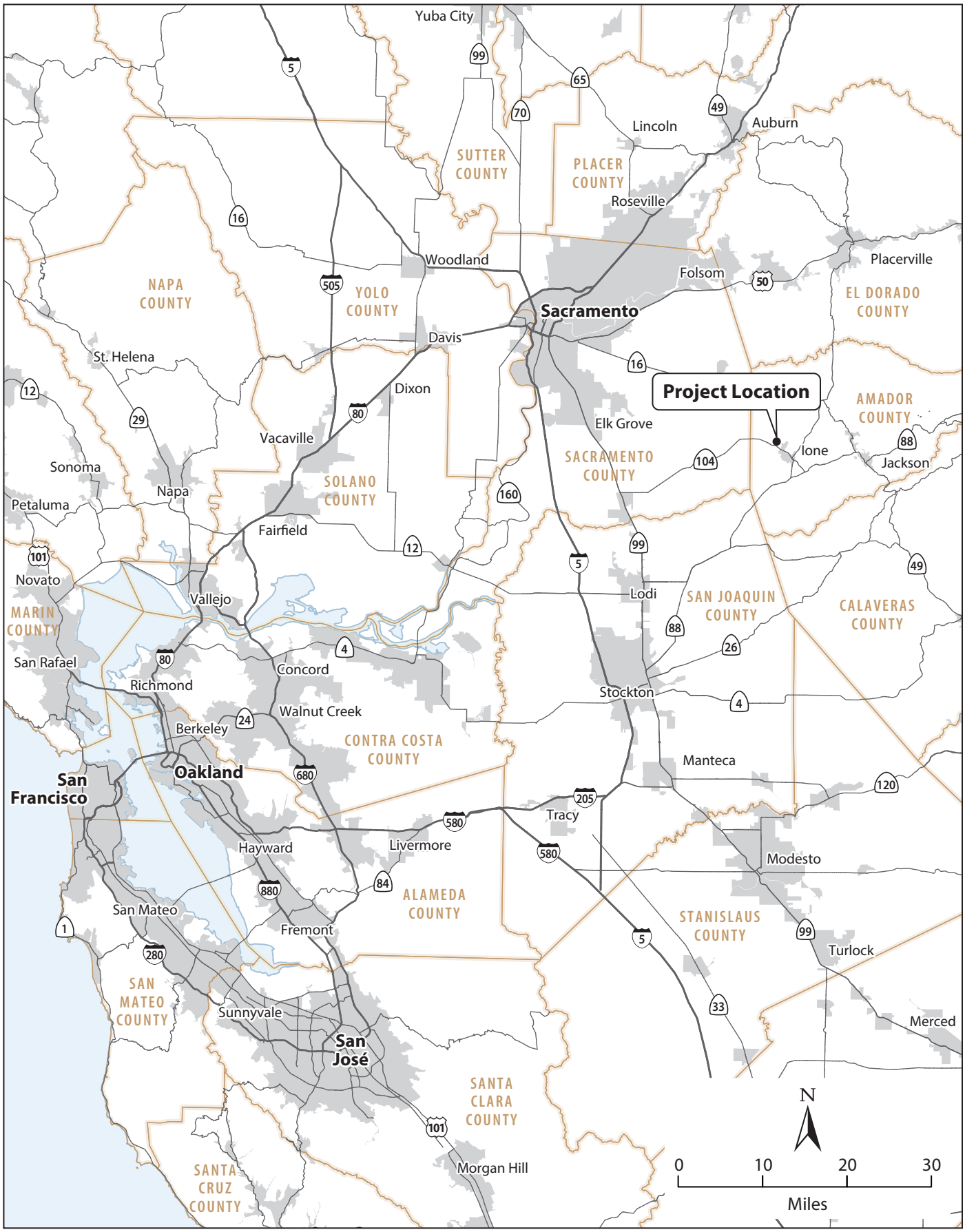
Figure 6
SOL/CMF Project Location



Graphics ... 00035.13 (2-28-13)

Figure 8
MSCP Project Location



Graphics ... 0003513 (2-28-13)

Figure 7
MSCP Project Vicinity

Appendix B

Native American Consultation

Fax Transmission

Date:	January 23, 2013
Attention:	Debbie Pilas-Treadway Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Phone Number:	
Number of Pages:	1
From:	Robin D. Hoffman Archaeologist – Cultural Resources
Subject:	Cultural Resources Study in San Bernadino County
Client: **Project:** **Project Number:**	California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project – Chino, CA 00035.13

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project in San Bernadino County, CA. The proposed project is located at the California Institution for Men, in Chino,CA. Legal information as follows: Prado Dam, CA 7.5' Quad T.2.S/R.8.W, Unsectioned.

We are seeking information and comments from Native American representatives and would greatly appreciate your sending me a list of those individuals who are interested in planning activities in San Bernadino County. Also, please consult your inventory of sacred lands for the area.

Thank you,

Robin D. Hoffman
ICF International
Archaeologist
M: 858.442.3863
robin.hoffman@icfi.com icfi.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web-Site www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

January 25, 2012

Robin D. Hoffman, RPA
ICF INTERNATIONAL
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92131

Sent by FAX to: 858-578-0573
No. Pages: 5

Re: Request of a Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts List for the **Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project ;"** located in the Chino area; San Bernardino County, California

Dear Robin D. Hoffman:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (Area of Potential Effect or APE) referenced above. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American traditional cultural places or cultural landscapes in any APE. While in this case, a search of the NAHC *Sacred Lands File* did indicate the presence of Native American cultural sites within the APE based on the location data you provided.

Also, a Native American tribe or individual may be the only source for the presence of traditional cultural places. For that reason, enclosed is a list of Native American individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of traditional cultural places in your project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating any areas of potential adverse impact.

California Public Resources Code §§5097.94 (a) and 5097.96 authorize the NAHC to establish a Sacred Land Inventory to record Native American sacred sites and burial sites. These records are exempt from the provisions of the California Public Records Act pursuant to. California Government Code §6254 (r). The purpose of this code is to protect such sites from vandalism, theft and destruction.

In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources, impacted by proposed projects including archaeological, places of religious significance to Native Americans and burial sites

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within

an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes. The NAHC recommends *avoidance* as defined by CEQA Guidelines §15370(a) to pursuing a project that would damage or destroy Native American cultural resources and California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (Archaeological Resources) that requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources, construction to avoid sites and the possible use of covenant easements to protect sites.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list that the NAHC has provided in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 21083.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

The NAHC makes no recommendation or preference of any single individual, or group over another. All of those on the list should be contacted, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The aforementioned Secretary of the Interior's *Standards* include recommendations for all 'lead agencies' to consider the historic context of proposed projects and to "research" the cultural landscape that might include the 'area of potential effect.'

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 and (k) of the federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (23 CFR 774); 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq*. and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful,

supportive guides for Section 106 consultation. The NAHC remains concerned about the limitations and methods employed for NHPA Section 106 Consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
January 24, 2013

Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Manager
P.O. Box 1477 Luiseno
Temecula , CA 92593
(951) 770-8100
pmacarro@pechanga-nsn.gov
(951) 506-9491 Fax

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ramona Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians
Joseph Hamilton, Chairman
P.O. Box 391670 Cahuilla
Anza , CA 92539
admin@ramonatribe.com
(951) 763-4105
(951) 763-4325 Fax

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Michael Contreras, Cultural Heritage Prog.
12700 Pumarra Road Cahuilla
Banning , CA 92220 Serrano
(951) 201-1866 - cell
mcontreras@morongo-nsn.gov
(951) 922-0105 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Carla Rodriguez, Chairwoman
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933
(909) 864-3724 - FAX
(909) 864-3370 Fax

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Ann Brierty, Policy/Cultural Resources Departmen
26569 Community Center. Drive Serrano
Highland , CA 92346
(909) 864-8933, Ext 3250
abrierty@sanmanuel-nsn.gov
(909) 862-5152 Fax

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Serrano Nation of Mission Indians
Goldie Walker, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 343 Serrano
Patton , CA 92369

(909) 528-9027 or
(909) 528-9032

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project; located in the City of Chino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contaccts list were requested.

Native American Contacts
San Bernardino County
January 24, 2013

Ernest H. Siva
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road Serrano
Banning , CA 92220 Cahuilla
siva@dishmail.net
(951) 849-4676

SOBOBA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487 Luiseno
San Jacinto , CA 92581
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
(951) 663-5279
(951) 654-5544, ext 4137

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the propoed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project; located in the City of Chino; San Bernardino County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contaccts list were requested.

February 14, 2013

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
Ernest H. Siva, Tribal Elder
9570 Mias Canyon Road
Banning, CA 92220

Subject: Proposed Level II Infill Project at California Institution for Men - Chino, CA

Dear Mr. Siva,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Project at California Institution for Men in Chino, CA. The proposed project is located in San Bernadino County. Legal information as follows: Prado Dam 7.5' Quad T.2 S/R.8 W, Unsectioned (see maps).

The Native American Heritage Commission searched their sacred lands database, which did indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area. They provided your name as a Native American representative who may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the project area. We would be interested to know if you have any information regarding the location and/or specifics of the indicated Native American cultural resources.

Please contact me by telephone (916-737-3000) or by e-mail (chavelaar@icfi.com) if you have any questions, concerns, or information regarding the sensitivity of the project area.

Sincerely,

Christiaan Havelaar
Staff Archaeologist

Map Enclosed

Fax Transmission

Date:	January 16, 2013
Attention:	Debbie Pilas-Treadway Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Phone Number:	
Number of Pages:	1
From:	Christiaan Havelaar Archaeologist – Cultural Resources
Subject:	Cultural Resources Study in Sacramento County
Client: **Project:** **Project Number:**	California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project 00035.13

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project in Sacramento County, CA. The proposed project is located at Folsom State Prison, in Folsom, CA. Legal information as follows: Folsom, CA 7.5' Quad T.10.N/R.7.E, Sec. 24.

We are seeking information and comments from Native American representatives and would greatly appreciate your sending me a list of those individuals who are interested in planning activities in Sacramento County. Also, please consult your inventory of sacred lands for the area.

Thank you,

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF International
Senior Archaeologist
M:916.752.0943
christiaan.havelaar@icfi.com icfi.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390

January 23, 2013

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF international
630 K Street, Ste 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sent by Fax: 916-737-3030

Number of 3

Re: Proposed Level II infill Project at Folsom State Prison, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Havelaar:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Sacramento County
January 23, 2013

Rose Enos
15310 Bancroft Road
Auburn , CA 95603
(530) 878-2378

Maidu
Washoe

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs , CA 95682
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

Miwok
Maidu

April Wallace Moore
19630 Placer Hills Road
Colfax , CA 95713
530-637-4279

Nisenan - So Maidu
Konkow
Washoe

T si-Akim Maidu
Eileen Moon,Vice Chairperson
1239 East Main St.
Grass Valley , CA 95945
530-274-7497

Maidu

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Judith Marks
1068 Silverton Circle
Lincoln , Cali 95648
916-580-4078

Miwok
Maidu

T'Si-akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 1316
Colfax , CA 95713
akimmaidu@att.net
(530) 383-7234

Maidu

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Sam Daniels, Vice Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs , CA 95682
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

Miwok
Maidu

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
David Keyser, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn , CA 95603
530-883-2390
530-883-2380 - Fax

Maidu
Miwok

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs , CA 95682
nfonseca@ssband.org
(530) 676-8010
(530) 676-8033 Fax

Miwok
Maidu

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn , CA 95603
mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com
530-883-2364
530-883-2320 - Fax

Maidu
Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities project, Sacramento County

Native American Contacts
Sacramento County
January 23, 2013

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Danny Rey, THPO
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn , CA 95603
dannyr@auburnrancheria.com
916-368-9742 - cell
530-883-2390
530-888-5476 - Fax

Maidu
Miwok

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities project, Sacramento County

January 30, 2013

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Danny Rey, THPO
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA 95603

Subject: Proposed Level II Infill Project at Folsom State Prison, Sacramento County

Dear Mr. Rey,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Project at Folsom State Prison, Folsom, CA. The proposed project is located in Sacramento County. Legal information as follows: Folsom 7.5' Quad T. 10 N/R.7 E, Section 24 (see maps).

The Native American Heritage Commission searched their sacred lands database, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area. They also provided your name as a Native American representative who may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the project area.

Please contact me by telephone (916-737-3000) or by e-mail (chavelaar@icfi.com) if you have any questions, concerns, or information regarding the sensitivity of the project area.

Sincerely,

Christiaan Havelaar
Staff Archaeologist

Map Enclosed

Fax Transmission

Date:	January 16, 2013
Attention:	Debbie Pilas-Treadway Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Phone Number:	
Number of Pages:	1
From:	Christiaan Havelaar Archaeologist – Cultural Resources
Subject:	Cultural Resources Study in Amador County
Client: **Project:** **Project Number:**	California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project 00035.13

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project in Amador County, CA. The proposed project is located at Mule Creek State Prison in Ione, CA. Legal information as follows: Ione and Irish Hill, CA 7.5' Quad T.6.N/R.9.E, Unsectioned.

We are seeking information and comments from Native American representatives and would greatly appreciate your sending me a list of those individuals who are interested in planning activities in Amador County. Also, please consult your inventory of sacred lands for the area.

Thank you,

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF International
Senior Archaeologist
M:916.752.0943
christiaan.havelaar@icfi.com icfi.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390

February 20, 2013

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF Internation
630 K Street, Suite 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sent by 916-737-3030
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, Amador County

Dear Mr. Havelaar:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Amador County
February 19, 2013

Beatrice Mae Ortega Crabtree
390 Rio Linda Ave # 5 Miwok
Chico , Ca 95926

Buena Vista Rancheria
Rhonda Morningstar Pope, Chairperson
1418 20th Street, Suite 200 Me-Wuk / Miwok
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rhonda@buenavistatribe.com
916 491-0011
916 491-0012 - fax

Briana Creekmore
PO Box 84 Miwok
Wilseyville , CA 95257
209-298-7158

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Charles Wilson, Chairperson
546 Bald Mountain Road Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255
209-293-2189

Dwight Dutschke
9820 5 Mile Drive Miwok
Ione , CA 95640
(916) 653-9134 Work

Calaveras Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Lois Williams
PO Box 876 Mi-Wuk
West Point , CA 95255
209-293-4882

June Ortega Geary
56 Louis Lane Miwok
Colusa , Cali 95932
530-458-7001

Ione Band of Miwok Indians
Yvonne Miller, Chairperson
PO Box 699 Miwok
Plymouth , CA 95669
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

Randy Yonemura
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Sacramento , CA 95824
honortraditions@mail.com
(916) 421-1600
(916) 601-4069-cell

Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cultural Committee
Anthony Burris, Chairperson
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Plymouth , CA 95699
(209) 274-6753
(209) 274-6636 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, Amador County

Native American Contacts
Amador County
February 19, 2013

Jackson Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Irvin Bo Marks, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1090 Me-Wuk - Miwok -
Jackson , CA 95642
(209) 223-1935
(209) 223-5366 - Fax

Jackson Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Sam Baugh, Cultural Resources Rep
1580 Long Gate Road Me-Wuk - Miwok -
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Wilton Rancheria
Andrew Franklin, Chairperson
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Elk Grove , CA 95758
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916-683-6015

Wilton Rancheria
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, Amador County

February 20, 2013

Jackson Band of Mi-Wuk Indians
Sam Baugh, Cultural Resources Rep
1580 Long Gate Road
Plymouth, CA 95669

Subject: Proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, Mule Creek State Prison

Dear Mr. Baugh,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project at Mule Creek State Prison in Chino, CA. The proposed project is located in Amador County. Legal information as follows: Ione and Irish Hill 7.5' Quad T.6 N/R.9 E, Unsectioned (see maps).

The Native American Heritage Commission searched their sacred lands database, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the project area. They provided your name as a Native American representative who may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the project area.

Please contact me by telephone (916-737-3000) or by e-mail (chavelaar@icfi.com) if you have any questions, concerns, or information regarding the sensitivity of the project area.

Sincerely,

Christiaan Havelaar
Staff Archaeologist

Map Enclosed

Fax Transmission

Date:	January 16, 2013
Attention:	Debbie Pilas-Treadway Native American Heritage Commission
Fax Number:	916-657-5390
Phone Number:	
Number of Pages:	1
From:	Christiaan Havelaar Archaeologist – Cultural Resources
Subject:	Cultural Resources Study in Solano County
Client: **Project:** **Project Number:**	California Department of Corrections Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project 00035.13

Dear Ms. Pilas-Treadway,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project in Solano County, CA. The proposed project is located at California State Prison, Solano, in Vacaville, CA. Legal information as follows: Elmira, CA 7.5' Quad T.6.N/R.1.E, Unsectioned.

We are seeking information and comments from Native American representatives and would greatly appreciate your sending me a list of those individuals who are interested in planning activities in Solano County. Also, please consult your inventory of sacred lands for the area.

Thank you,

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF International
Senior Archaeologist
M:916.752.0943
christiaan.havelaar@icfi.com icfi.com

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390

January 23, 2013

Christiaan Havelaar
ICF International
630 K Street, ste 400
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sent by Fax: 916-737-3030

Number of 2

Re: Level II Infill Correctional Facilities Project, California State Prison, Solano, in Vacaville, Solano County

Dear Mr. Havelaar:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 653-4038.

Sincerely,

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

Native American Contacts
Solano County
January 23, 2013

Kesner Flores
PO Box 1047 Wintun / Patwin
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Cortina Band of Indians
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(530) 473-3301 - Fax

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Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
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(530) 796-2143 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed [redacted]: Level II infill Correctional Facilities project, Solano County

January 30, 2013

Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation
Cynthia Clarke, Native Cultural Renewal Committee
PO Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606

Subject: Proposed Level II Infill Project at California State Prison, Solano

Dear Ms. Clarke,

ICF International has contracted with the California Department of Corrections to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Level II Infill Project at California State Prison, Solano, in Vacaville, CA. The proposed project is located in Solano County. Legal information as follows: Elmira 7.5' Quad T.6 N/R.1 E, Unsectioned (see maps).

The Native American Heritage Commission searched their sacred lands database, which failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources within the immediate project area. They also provided your name as a Native American representative who may have knowledge of cultural resources within or near the project area.

Please contact me by telephone (916-737-3000) or by e-mail (chavelaar@icfi.com) if you have any questions, concerns, or information regarding the sensitivity of the project area.

Sincerely,

Christiaan Havelaar
Staff Archaeologist

Map Enclosed

Memorandum

Date:	April 17, 2013
To:	Chris Mundhenk, Senior Environmental Planner Ascent Environmental, Inc. 455 Capitol Mall, Suite 205 Sacramento, California 95814
Cc:	Shahira Ashkar
From:	David Greenwood Architectural Historian
Subject:	Draft historical resource analysis for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation proposed infill facility near Mule Creek State Prison, Ione, California.

Purpose and Background

The purpose of this letter is to analyze the impacts, if any, of the proposed infill facility near Mule Creek State Prison, Ione, California (proposed facility), undertaken by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). The proposed facility site is located on vacant ground, and no other buildings are within 1,000 feet of the site boundary. As part of the environmental review process, this memo will address the potential effects on historic structures within visual range of the respective infill site.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and avoid, if feasible, or mitigate those impacts. CEQA defines historical resources as those that are listed, or eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR, or California Register). Properties previously listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP, or National Register) are automatically included in the CRHR. In addition, properties that are locally designated or identified as historical resources according to CEQA regulations (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 5020.1(k) and 5024.1(g)), are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

Proposed Project

Senate Bill (SB) 1022, Section 14 (Chapter 42, Statutes of 2012) authorizes the CDCR to build up to three new 792-bed level II prison dormitory correctional facilities (proposed project). Pursuant to SB 1022, these potential infill facilities will be adjacent to one or more of seven existing institutions located in Solano, Sacramento, Amador, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties. Among these seven existing prisons, the two prisons in Solano County are directly adjacent to one another as are the two prisons in Sacramento County. Each pair of these adjacent prisons is to be considered as one

site. As a result, there are five potentially feasible sites on which to construct new level II infill correctional facilities.

The following is a list of the five potential sites within the seven existing CDCR prison properties and their locations currently under consideration for a level II infill addition pursuant to SB 1022.

- California Institution for Men (CIM) Infill Site–14901 Central Avenue Chino, CA, 91710.
- California State Prison, Sacramento (SAC)/Folsom State Prison (FSP) Infill Site–Prison Road, Represa (Folsom), CA, 95671 (potential infill site is situated between SAC and FSP).
- California State Prison, Solano (SOL)/California Medical Facility (CMF) Infill Site–2100 Peabody Road, Vacaville, CA, 95696 (SOL) and 1600 California Drive, Vacaville, CA, 95686 (CMF) (potential infill site is situated between SOL and CMF).
- Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) Infill Site–4001 State Route 104, Ione, CA, 95640 (Figure 1, MCSP Project Location Map).
- R. J. Donovan (RJD) Infill Site–South San Diego County, 480 Alta Road, San Diego, CA. 92179.

These are the only sites that can be considered for construction of new level II correctional facilities under the enabling legislation. This report documents the effort to identify cultural resources at the MCSP proposed facility location.

As noted above, the proposed project would involve the development of a total of three infill housing facilities that would be placed at any of the five potential sites within seven existing CDCR prison properties. Either three single (792-bed) housing facilities would be constructed at three potential infill prison sites, or CDCR would construct one single housing facility at one potential infill prison site and a double (1,584-bed) housing facility at a second potential infill prison site. The MCSP site would either be a single or a double infill facility.

In general, the acreage requirement for a single infill housing facility would be approximately 35 acres, whereas a double infill housing facility would require approximately 55 acres. Additional acreage may be needed for access, parking, and/or utility infrastructure. For the purposes of this visual analysis, the MCSP site will be evaluated for a double infill facility, which is illustrated in Attachment A.

Methods

Rick Starzak, Jessica Feldman, and David Greenwood all meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in architectural history and completed the visual impact analysis for the MCSP new infill correctional facilities project. This analysis consisted of three tasks. First, the architectural historians examined the existing historical documentation for the Preston Castle (Preston School of Industry) and established which specific buildings may be contributors to a potential historical district. Second, the architectural historians completed field visits on January 28 and February 12, 2013, to identify the character-defining features of Preston Castle, assess its

current physical condition, and investigate how the visual components of the proposed facility would be implemented in relation to Preston Castle. Third, the architectural historians analyzed the proposed facility's visual components and location to determine if implementation would materially impair the character-defining features of Preston Castle and contributing buildings associated with the potential historical district.

Existing Conditions

Between Preston Castle and the proposed facility site, the landscape is comprised of hills and valleys, with many mature trees and grassy areas. Located on a knoll roughly halfway between Preston Castle and the proposed facility site is an abandoned dairy or calving barn surrounded by mature trees. In the valley between Preston Castle and the barn are numerous Preston Youth Correctional Facility (PYCF) buildings, gravel-lined roads, and the tall fence that surrounds much of the PYCF property. To the north of the barn is the existing sewage treatment reservoir, which is located in a low-lying area; beyond that feature is the proposed facility site.

According to the North Central Information Center, as of January 22, 2013, no buildings or districts listed in the California Register or the National Register had been identified within 0.5 mile of proposed facility site. However, Preston Castle, the original building at the PYCF, is approximately .77 mile from the southwest corner of the proposed facility site. This three-story building originally housed the Preston School of Industry (the precursor to the PYCF) and is a prominent visual and historical landmark.

Preston Castle was built between 1890 and 1894 by architect Henry Schultze and was established as a California Historical Landmark (CHL #867) in 1974. On July 30, 1975, Preston Castle was listed in the National Register under Criterion C for design and construction. It is the most significant representative architectural style of Romanesque Revival within the Mother Lode region. Properties listed in the National Register and state landmarks with a number higher than #770 are automatically listed in the California Register (PRC 5024.1[d][2]). Therefore, according to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)(1), Preston Castle is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features of Preston Castle include the brick that was secured from a brick yard in Ione and red sandstone that came from a nearby quarry. Main Romanesque Revival architectural features include porticos, arches, columns, a bell tower, and rusticated or rough-faced masonry used in conjunction with brick in the exterior walls. The primary façade of Preston Castle is located on the south side of the building and is decorated with rusticated sandstone quoins, porch openings, arches, lintels, piers, and an upper square bell tower. The castle has an elevated foundation and is three-stories high. The bell tower rises an additional two stories. Two turrets flank the front balcony and porch, with a third turret located at the southeast corner. The roof type is composed of steeply pitched hipped roofs and cross-gables with composition shingles. Roofs on the three turrets are round. The main entry leading to the porch has stone steps and rough and smooth texture side wing walls. Arched openings within the porch have three paired, round squat columns supported by stone

piers. To the west of the porch and along the west elevation are tapered brick and sandstone piers which used to support a wrap-around porch. Windows are typically recessed, double hung wood frame and sash, with upper transom windows. Some wood frame windows, with a grouping of three or more, have round-topped arches. Wood frame segmental arch windows are located on the ground-floor basement level.

Associated Significance

Another significant historical aspect of Preston Castle is that it was planned and built with the intention of being a school rather than a prison where young offenders could receive a basic education and learn trades such as carpentry, painting, printing, maintenance, mechanics, farming, cooking, etc. that they could use when they returned to society. This was California's first major attempt at prison reform. Promoting the idea of learning a trade to become self-reliant and a productive working citizen was an important step forward in California's prison system at the time.

Visual Impacts on Preston Castle

Preston Castle's primary elevation faces south towards the city of Ione, with secondary elevations on the west and east ends. The least significant elevation is the north side, which faces towards the proposed facility site (Figure 2, Existing and Simulated Views). This panoramic view was taken from the north side of the castle's ground level concrete pad, looking north (at left) and northeast (at right). Within both the existing and simulated views, there are two existing chain-link security fences. The closest, taller fence is on the castle side, and the secondary, lower fence is on the PYCF side. The proposed facility is shown just above the lower secondary fence line in the simulation view (Figure 2, Existing and Simulated Views, box highlighting location of proposed facility). The nearest corner of the proposed facility would be approximately 4,080 feet (0.77 mile) from this viewpoint on the north side of the castle (Figure 3, Distance Map). The visual size of the proposed facility is fairly small in the distance and most of the facility would be seen through the double perimeter chain-link fence from most ground-level positions located on the north side of the castle. In addition to the fences are various trees that provide additional screening and only allow observers to see relatively little of the proposed facility.

Under CEQA, 15064.5, *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Historical Resources (b)*, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. According to Section 1064.5(b)(2)(A), the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project: demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1 (g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. Because of the large distance between Preston Castle and the proposed facility site, and visual screening from existing fences and trees, the proposed facility would be barely visible from

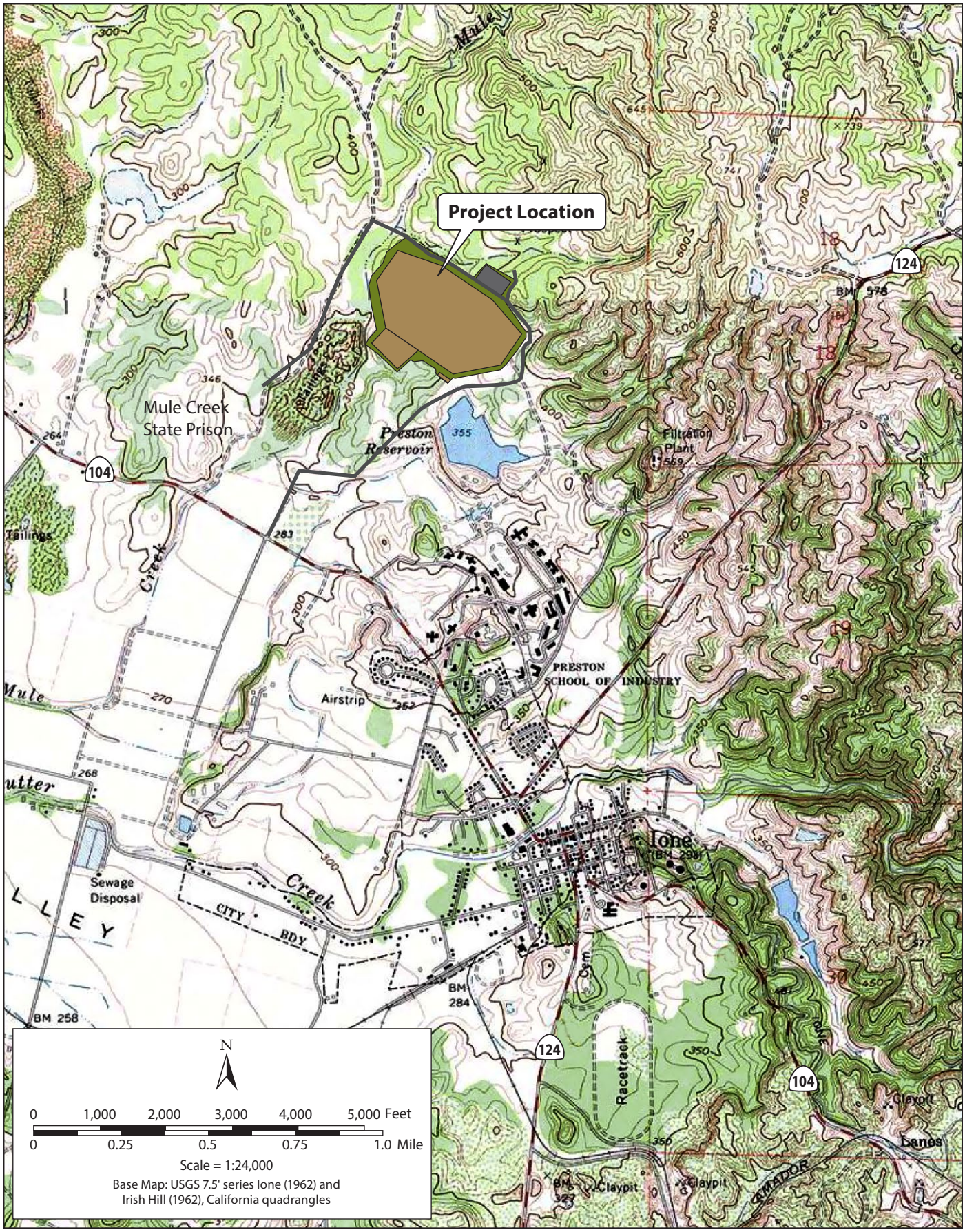
Preston Castle and would not result in a visual impact; therefore, the proposed facility would not cause a substantial adverse change to the historical significance of Preston Castle.

Visual Impacts on Potential Historical District

It is estimated that beginning in the 1910s and continuing through the 1930s, additional buildings were constructed to support the operations and growth of the Preston School of Industry. These buildings may be considered contributing resources to a potential historical district in one of two categories. The first category reflects buildings associated with functions, teachings, and operations of the school itself and are located to the southeast, east, and north of Preston Castle. Contributing buildings within this area would include the chapel, auditorium, hospital-Ponderosa Lodge, academic school, Manzanita Lodge, and Redwood Lodge. The distance from the proposed facility to the nearest PYCF building is 2,720 feet (0.52 mile). Because of this large distance, there would be no visual impact on the potential historical district (Figure 3, Distance Map).

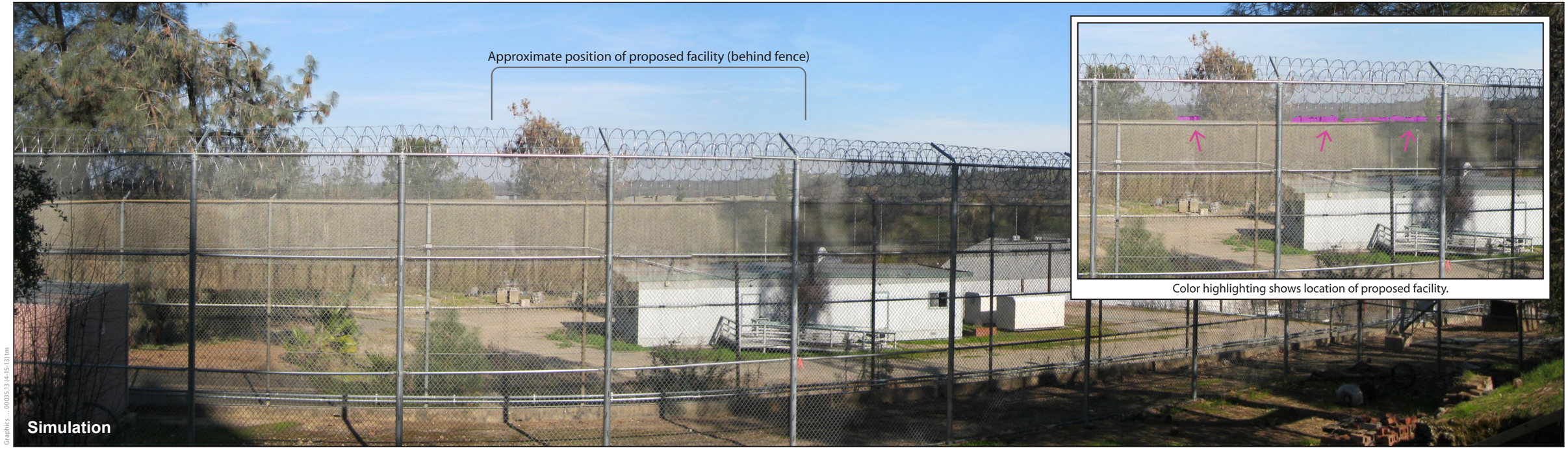
The second category of buildings, located to the southeast and south of Preston Castle, is associated with housing employees who worked at the Preston School of Industry and, after Preston Castle was closed in 1960, at the PYCF. Buildings associated with employee housing are located to the southwest of the castle, along Palm Drive, and include four employee housing buildings (R-27 through R-30), the employee clubhouse, the Colonial building, and the Superintendent's Residence. In addition, 26 smaller employee housing buildings (R-1 through R-26) are located to the south of the castle, along Circle Drive and Veterans Circle. These areas, which encompass the employee housing buildings, are set at a lower elevation than Preston Castle and do not have any view of the proposed facility. Because of the large distance and hillside topography between the proposed facility and the nearest employee housing building, there would be no visual impact on the potential historical district.

The buildings listed above, in both categories, retain integrity and meet the 50-year age criterion for evaluation and would be considered contributing resources as part of a potential historical district, which has not been fully documented at this time. Further study would need to be conducted to determine if additional buildings may be considered as contributing resources for the potential historical district.



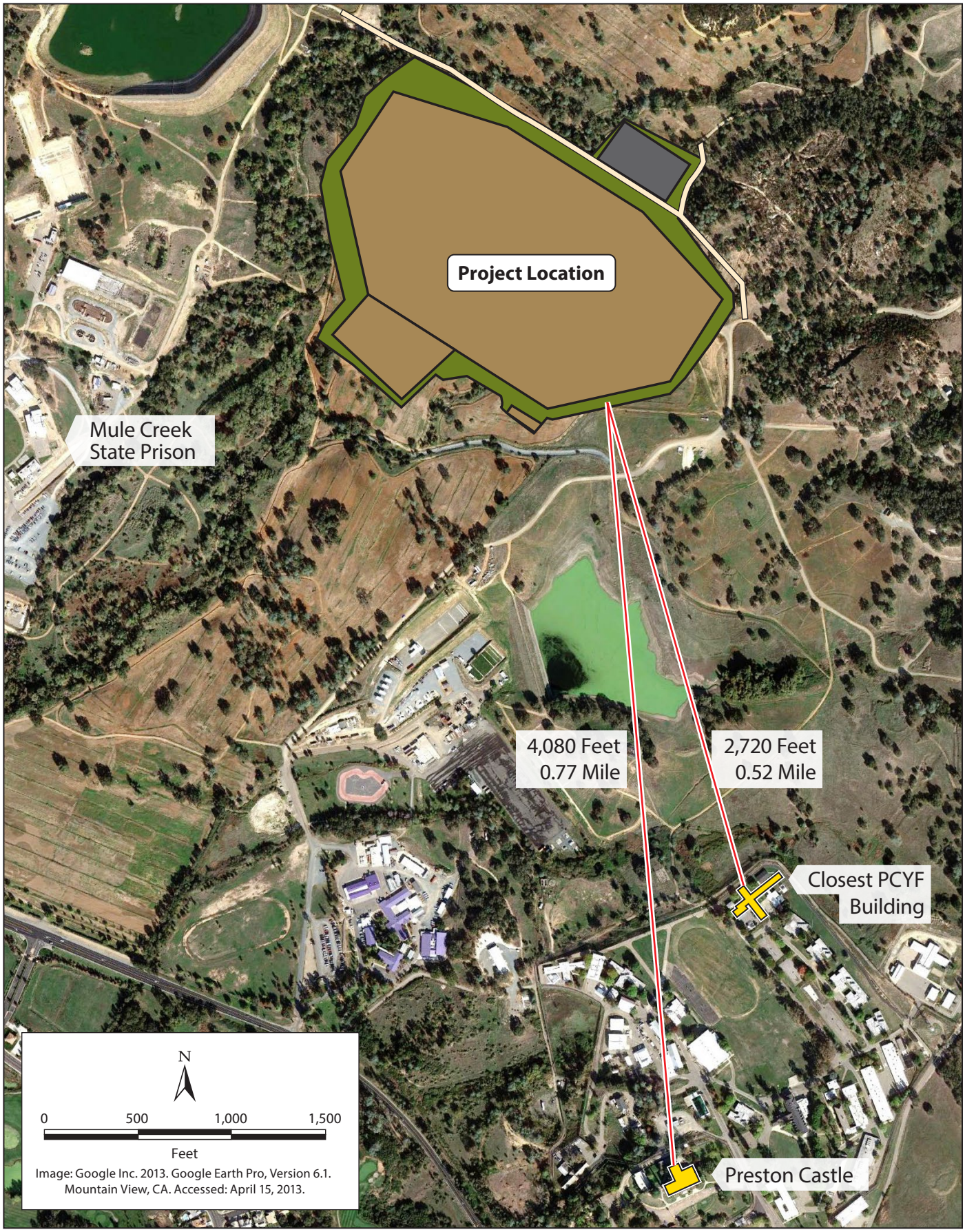
Graphics ... 00035.13 (4-15-13)

Figure 1
MCSP Project Location Map



Graphics... 00035.13 (4-15-13) tm

Figure 2
Existing and Simulated Views of Double Infill Housing Facility at Ione, Viewed from North Side of Preston Castle



Graphics ... 00035113 (4-15-13)

Figure 3
Distance Map

Attachment A

MCSP Prototype Level II Dorm - Development Area Plan

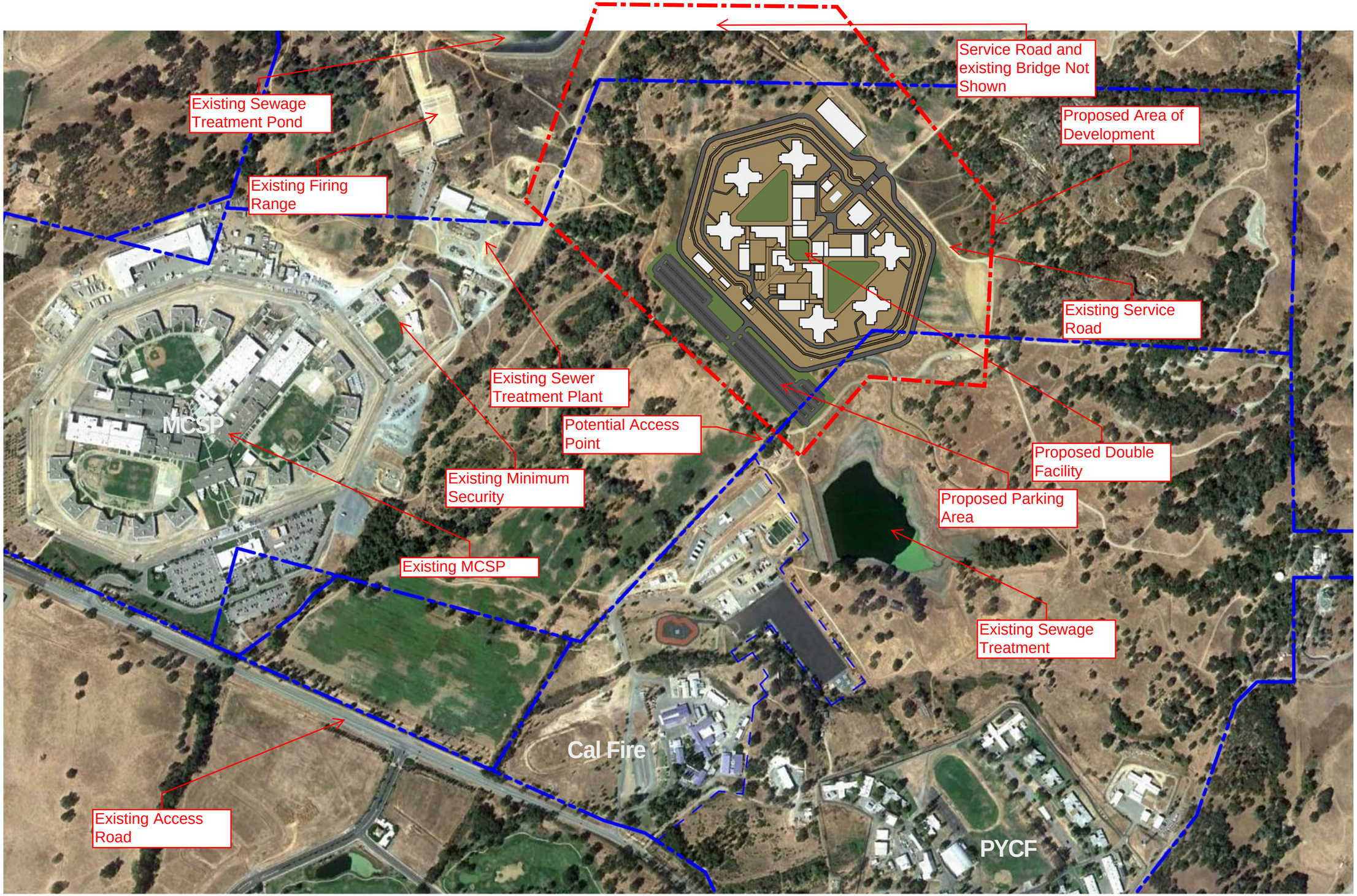
1 SITE PLAN
1" = 600'-0"

MULE CREEK STATE PRISON (MCSP)
Ione, California

California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

VANIR

08-21-2012



MCSP Prototype Level II Dorm Double Facility - 1,584 Beds

1 SITE PLAN
1" = 600'-0"

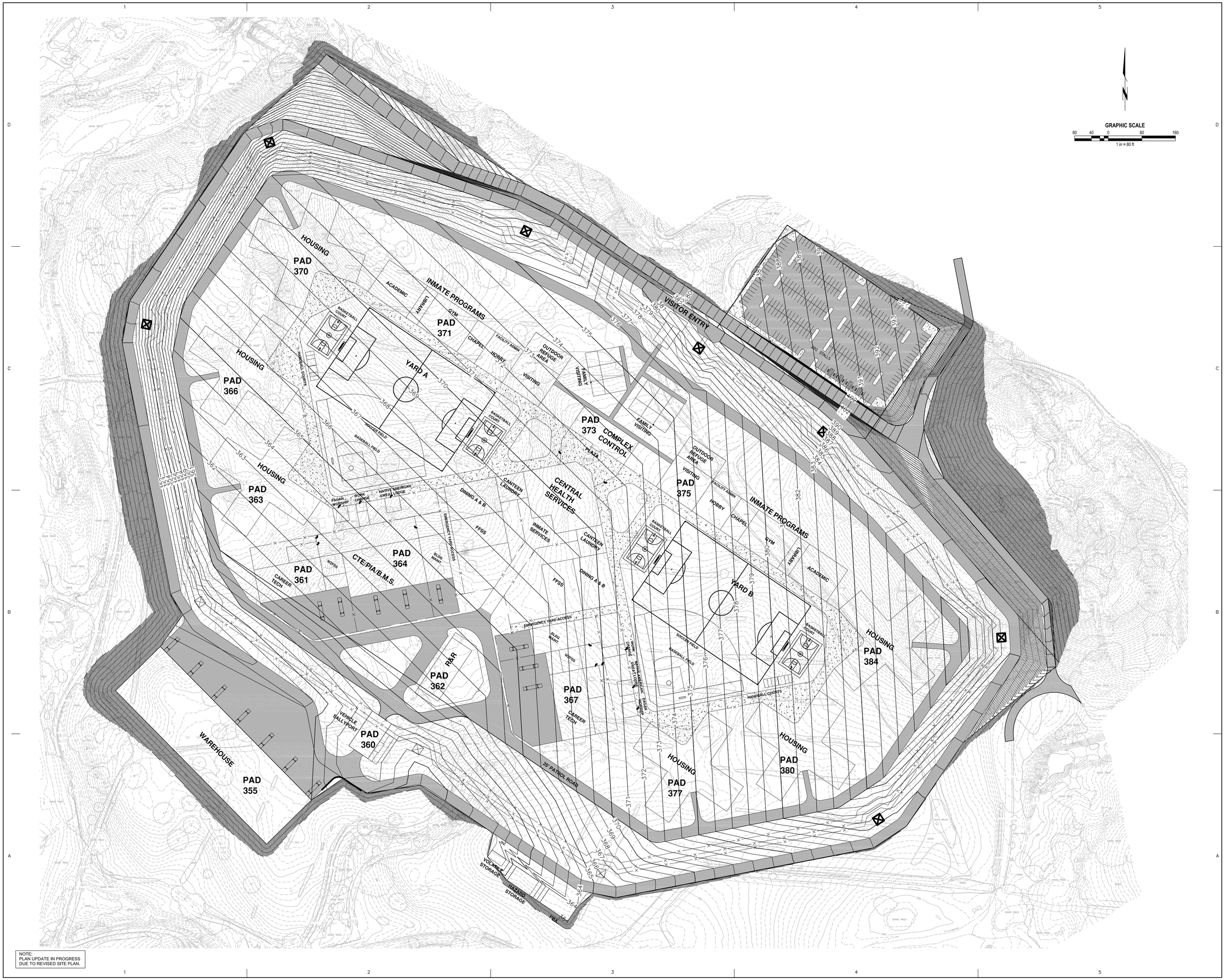
California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation

MULE CREEK STATE PRISON (MCSP)
Ione, California

VANIR

Conceptual Site Plan

07/27/2012



NOTE:
PLAN UPDATE IN PROGRESS
DUE TO REVISED SITE PLAN.

HDR
HDR Engineering, Inc.

30% CRITERIA DOCUMENTS

OFFICIAL STAMP

DOUBBLE YARD FACILITY
CALIFORNIA

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation - Infill Level II Dorms - CDCR Project #193200

SHEET TITLE

ROUGH GRADING PLAN

SCALE:

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	NO.	DATE

JOB NO.	SHEET
193200	
DATE 03/25/2013	C-003

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